New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1491 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

CONGRATULATION TO NICARAGUA.

...pal in favor of Gen. Walker.

...letters from Gen. Jos. E. Ex-Gov. Wm. ...Smith, and Hon. Francis Meagher.

...Calls for Mate...

...ting.

...There was a very large meeting of those who ...sympathize with ... and the chivalric ...Central America, last ...

...At 7½ o'clock ... Alderman CLARKE, of the ...Sixth, came forward and nominated for President of the meeting,

BRIAN P. PURDY, Esq.

The nomination was received with favor, and Mr. PURDY was appointed by a unanimous vote.

On coming forward Mr. PURDY said he understood the object of the meeting to be to cheer on Republicanism in Nicaragua, and to urge on our own Government to encourage it. When Mr. PURDY had concluded his introductory remarks, the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read and adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Joseph Gaffney,	David O'Keefe,	Wm. A. Turnure,
Jas. Lynch,	Francis Baker,	John Anderson,
Wm. Taylor,	Francis Meagher,	C. W. Schaefer,
Jas. Kelly,	Frederick Vultee,	Alexander Mason,
Thos. Lowry,	Jas. Lowry,	John B. Haskin,
Jas. F. Williams,	William Stiles,	Naiil Gotah,
Andrew J. Carpenter,	D. W. Montgomery,	P. T. Monnenger,
Thos. Kelly,	Wm. Kelly,	Jas. Purdy,
Thos. Hamilton,	Wm. H. Appleby,	Wm. E. Drake,
Michael Murray,	Henry Addison,	John Gunson,
Thos. V. Adams,	Abram Strickland,	M. C. Packham,
Jas. Kelly,	Hugh Mosley,	Andrew McCarty,
Edward Cook,	Jas. Carroll,	Jas. O. Willetts,
Charles E. Rice,	Jas. C. Matthews.	

SECRETARIES.

Wm. St. Clair,	Alfred Chancellor,	Michael Twomey,
Thomas Scully,	John Brown,	George Caulfield,
P. H. Robinson,	John Morrison,	Charles Whalen,
James Boyce.		

Mr. GARDNER was then introduced, and read the following resolutions, which were received with much favor:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, In all times of national emergency, whenever the Executive has of this Government feel called upon to adopt any prompt or extraordinary measures, either in regard to internal or external policy of this country, it is the right and duty of the citizens of this Republic to meet together, and in a free, manly and open manner to express their sentiments on the subject; and whereas recent events in Central America have rendered it necessary that this Government should take prompt and decided steps for the protection of the lives of American citizens in that quarter, and for the vindication of our national honor; therefore:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of the existing Administration in this matter, believing it to be right in itself, and in accordance with the established practice of our Government, and a true response to the patriotic pulse of our country men.

Resolved, That while our people were few and our Government feeble, it was the humane and philanthropic policy of the latter to extend to this country an asylum for the oppressed of all lands; so also, now that our people are many, and our Government strong, it has become the duty of this generation to make our influence felt in aid of the oppressed of all lands, by firm and resolute remonstrance with oppressors, by sympathy and active aid to the oppressed, where a proud and enlightened philanthropy requires it; and we desire to make our high example before the world correspond with our national power and the spirit of the free institutions founded by our fathers.

Resolved, That any and every citizen of our Republic, whose sympathies are stirred by the cry of help from a people struggling to be free, has a moral right to respond to that cry by his personal services, and by such material aid as he can afford.

Resolved, That it was in accordance with such right and in response to such call, that the gallant General WALKER went to the aid of the democratic masses in Nicaragua, and helped them to construct a stable Government.

Resolved, That we have seen with regret the forcible detention of some of our fellow citizens who were disposed to go, in a like gallant and generous spirit to aid a patriotic cause.

Resolved, That the inhuman and savage butchery of our fellow-citizens by the barbarous Costa Ricans in their unjust war upon Nicaragua—butchery of American citizens, not in arms, but employed in peaceful industrial pursuits—calls loudly for retributions from our Government.

Resolved, That a free and safe transit from ocean to ocean over the several routes across Central America has become one of the great necessities of this country and our people, and must be secured at all hazards.

Resolved, That the surest and readiest means of accomplishing the great object is to sustain the existing Government in Nicaragua.

Resolved, That in view of late reported movements and secret intrigues of the British and Spanish authorities, that we believe a new demand for our national welfare calls for a repeal or, at least, some portions of our neutrality laws, and a full and practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Resolved, That the present complications exists in Nicaragua, and the insolent efforts to which some of our fellow-countrymen are exposed, who are there pursuing peaceful occupations, surrounded as they are by a hostile and almost savage people, cut off from retreat, and openly threatened with absolute extermination without quarter, present a most solemn appeal to our citizens here and elsewhere throughout the country, for prompt, liberal, and efficient aid.

Resolved, That our fellow countrymen in Nicaragua must and shall have that aid; and that the citizens of New-York will sustain this Administration or any other Administration in any steps which they may be called upon to take for the protection of American interests in Central America, and to put a stop, once and forever, to all foreign interference with the affairs of this Continent.

The reader, continuing, read the following:

LETTER OF GENERAL CASS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, May 21, 1856.

SIR: Your telegraphic dispatch inviting me to attend the meeting in the Park on Friday evening, has just been received. It cannot be there in person, but my feelings and sympathies are with you in this demonstration of public approbation at the wise and just measure of the Administration by which the existing Government of Nicaragua is recognized, and will be encouraged to go on with its good work. I trust it will meet the cordial approbation of the American people, as it cannot fail to do so, if they are true to the faith of their fathers. Since the commencement of our national existence it has been our principle to consider every foreign Government a legitimate one which is received as such in its own country. This is the condition of the present rulers of Nicaragua, and it is for us to keep to our course in regard to them the moral support they can derive from our recognition. I am free to confess that the heroic effort of our countrymen in Nicaragua excites my admiration, while it engages all my solicitude. I am not to be deterred from the expressions of these feelings by ridicule or hard words. He who undertakes an enterprise has little in common with me. The difficulties which General WALKER has encountered, and overcome will place his name high on the roll of the distinguished men of his age. He has conquered a people he went to aid, the government of which, for the present is performing its functions without opposition, and internal tranquility marks the wisdom of its policy. That magnificent region, for which God has done so much and man so little, needs some renovating power, and may be, under the auspices of the Anglo-American race, destined to be the seat of a great empire. Our countrymen will plant there the seeds of our institutions, and God grant that they may grow up into an abundant harvest of industry, enterprise and prosperity. A new day, I hope, is opening upon the States of Central America. If we are true to our duty they will soon be placed under the protection of a power which has no political designs on England for better than Clayton-Bulwer treaties, or any other diplomatic machinery, which a spirit of aggression is sought to be converted. All circumstances are ready for several operations. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

The General's communication was received with cheers.

The next letter read was from Ex-Governor WM. SMITH, of Virginia:

LETTER FROM HON. WM. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I regret very much that I cannot be with you this evening; my heart is with you in the cause of a great Republican nation in recovery of the recreation of a Republic by our Government, will be in your assembly.

That the Royal Government of Nicaragua is that of the people of that Republic is an undeniable fact—that she needs assistance, her enemies, not we, to restore o...

...there—but if he was present he utterly ...as to do his duty: and, indeed, Mr. HOLMAN ...the only offender of the body present who made ...Brooks' effort to protect the assailed. Several ...were present. Some looked on with ill-...concealed exultation; others, like Mr. CHIPMAN, ...openly denounced the occurrence as shameful, cut...rous and cowardly. This I understand to be ...the expressed opinion of Mr. GROW, of Missouri, ...Mr. BINGHAM, of Indiana, and others, although I have ...not heard them say anything personally upon the ...subject.

What will be the end of it all, do you suppose? ...The proof of the assault without other provocation ...than words spoken in debate is perfectly conclu...sive, but a fine of fifty or a hundred dollars will be ...the extent of the legal punishment visited upon ...the criminal unless I greatly err; and the chivalric ...sons of South Carolina who signalize their prowess ...by first disabling a man whom they take at a disad...vantage, and then beating him with perfect safety ...until taken off, will walk our streets with heads as ...high as honest men.

I will not trust myself to comment upon the po...litical aspect of this affair. Your readers cannot ...fail to see in it another exemplification of the ...arrogance and overbearing insolence by means ...of which a portion of the champions of the Slave ...power seek to crush out all liberty of speech or ...of the Press wherever that privilege is ex...ercised in behalf of Freedom. It is a part ...of the great plot of fraud and violence now ...being executed on a larger stage in Kansas. ...What is an Editor or a Senator assassinated in a ...manner which should make a coward blush; in ...Kansas it is a freeman murdered, simply for declar...ing himself a freeman, and another followed by re...morseless persecutions under the forms of a law ...which has its basis in fraud, simply be...cause he was a witness of the murder. ...What will it end? What is the reme...dy? *One* remedy the people have in their ...hands—and that is a stern rebuke to the time-serving ...politicians whose attempts to force Slavery into ...Kansas by a stupendous scheme of fraud, to be ...sustained only while freemen live in violence and ...blood—have set the example for these no less dis...graceful efforts to stop discussion by blackguardism ...and crime. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

ANOTHER VETO.

A message was received from the President, returning, with his objections, the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of St. Mary's River, Michigan.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

Mr. WILSON rose and said: The seat of my colleague is vacant to-day. For the first time after five years of public service, that seat is vacant. Yesterday, after the touching tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. MILLER, of Missouri, a deceased member of the House of Representatives, the Senate adjourned. My colleague remained in his seat, engaged in public duties. While thus engaged, with his pen in hand, and in a position which rendered him utterly incable of protecting or defending himself, Mr. PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the House, from South Carolina, approached him unobserved, and abruptly addressed him. Looking up, and before he had time to utter a single word in reply to him, he received a stunning blow upon the head from the cane in the hands of Mr. BROOKS, which made him almost senseless and unconscious. Endeavoring, however, to protect himself, in rising from his chair his desk was withdrawn, and while in that powerless condition he was beaten upon the head and shoulders by repeated blows from Mr. BROOKS, until he sank upon the floor of the Senate, exhausted, unconscious, and covered with his own blood. He was raised from the floor by a few friends, taken into an ante-room and his wounds dressed, from there he was carried to his house and placed upon his bed. He is this morning to be with us to-day to perform the duties which belong to him as a member of this body. To assail a member of the Senate, for words spoken in debate, out of this Chamber, is a grave offence, not only against the rights of a member, but against the Constitutional privileges of this body.—but Sir, to come into this Chamber and assault a member in his seat until he falls exhausted upon this floor, is an offence requiring the prompt action of this body. Sir, I submit no motion. I leave it to older Senators whose character and position in the Senate and before the Country, eminently fit them to take the lead in measures to redress the wrongs of members of this body, and vindicate the honor and dignity of the Senate.

Mr. SEWARD submitted a resolution that a Committee of five members be appointed by the President *pro tem.*, to inquire into the circumstances attending the assault committed on the person of the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a member of the Senate, in the Senate Chamber yesterday, and that said Committee be instructed to report a statement of the facts, together with their opinion thereon, to the Senate.

On suggestion of Mr. MASON the resolution was amended so that the Committee should be elected by the Senate, when Messrs. CASS, ALLEN, DODGE, Pearce and GEYER were elected.

Mr. STUART gave notice that he should, at an early day, ask leave to submit an amendment to the rules of the Senate, declaring out of order any Senator who in debate should use language reflecting upon the conduct and motives of any other Senator discourteously, or improperly reflecting upon the action of a State other than the one represented by the Senator speaking.

A large number of private bills were then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

THE ILLINOIS CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. WASHBURN, (Me.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that JAMES C. ALLEN of Illinois is not, and WILLIAM B. ARCHER is, entitled to the seat now held by the former.

Mr. STEPHENS, of the same Committee, has prepared a minority report.

The consideration of the subject was postponed to the 9th June.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following:

Whereas, on the 22d day of May, Hon. PRESTON BROOKS and Hon. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, members of this House from South Carolina, and other members, either as principals or accessories, perpetrated a violent assault on the person of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, while remaining in his seat in the Senate Chamber, and while in the performance of duties pertaining to his official station, therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the subject and report the facts with such resolutions in reference thereto as in their judgment may be proper and necessary for the vindication of the character of this House; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, employ a clerk, and sit through the session of the House.

A point of order was raised, and a debate ensued.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, suggested the propriety of striking out of the preamble, inasmuch as it assumed as fact that which could be ascertained as such only on examination.

Mr. CAMPBELL was willing to modify the preamble, which he did so as to read: "Whereas, it is represented," etc. Mr. CAMPBELL said it was due to the House and all parties that the facts should be presented in some authentic form, and this could only be done fully and fairly through a committee.

Mr. CLINGMAN was satisfied that the statement in the preamble was a gross falsehood, but he did not mean that Mr. CAMPBELL had intentionally made an untrue declaration. The gentleman mistook.

The Speaker decided the proposition to be in order as a question of privilege. He said substantially that it was represented or charged that a member of the House had assaulted a Senator while in the discharge of his official duties. The Senate could not interfere with a member of this House, but it belonged to the House, if one of its members had violated the privileges of the Senate, to make an investigation, it being the proper tribunal for that purpose, the Senate being a coördinate branch of Congress and covered by the same constitutional privilege. It was the duty of the Chair to receive Mr. CAMPBELL's proposition as a question of privilege.

Mr. CLINGMAN appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. CRAIGE was satisfied that Mr. KEITT was not concerned in the matter in the way stated.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that if that should be proved, certainly no wrong would be done.

Mr. KEITT thought differently. His personal relations with the parties had always been those of friendship.

Mr. PAINE inquired—Is this resolution the result of preconcert or action outside this Hall or by caucus?

Mr. CAMPBELL said that not one word had he heard whispered by any member of any party as to such a course. He was influenced alone by the dictates of his own judgment and sense of public duty. As to who perpetrated the outrage he only knew from what he heard, although he saw Mr. SUMNER lying in the room adjoining the Senate, with gashes on his head to the bone and blood flowing over him.

Mr. CLINGMAN repented he would leave Mr. BROOKS to answer to the law.

Mr. LETCHER said that several years ago Postmaster-General HUBBARD was attacked by Governor BROOKS, then a member of this House, yet neither he (LETCHER) nor Mr. CAMPBELL thought proper to bring the subject to the attention of the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL said Mr. HUBBARD was not acting in his official capacity at that time.

After some further proceedings, Mr. CAMPBELL moved to lay Mr. CLINGMAN's appeal from the decision of the Chair on the table.

The motion was agreed to by yeas 95, nays 81.

The SPEAKER then made a personal explication. He said he had not been a party to any deliberation or consultation in this matter, and had no knowledge of the proposition until it was heard from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. BROOKS explained, and said: I take the whole responsibility upon myself, and state on my honor as a gentleman, that no human being besides myself, knew when or where the transaction would take place.

Mr. MCQUEEN informed Mr. CAMPBELL that a process had been issued against his colleague, Mr. BROOKS, who was amenable to the laws of the country.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he had no purpose to put any party in a false position, but merely wished to ascertain the facts, there being so many rumors prevalent.

Mr. HAVEN appealed to Mr. CAMPBELL to omit the name of Mr. KEITT from the preamble.

Mr. CAMPBELL assented.

Several members desired him to strike out the words "other members;" but

Mr. CAMPBELL refused, saying he had reasons for retaining them.

Mr. KEITT remarked, that as his name had been withdrawn, he would say that he neither knew the time nor place when the act would be committed; and when it was committed he was behind the chair of the President of the Senate, with gentlemen from his own State, and he did not see the beginning of it; therefore he had not the slightest preconcert with his colleague.

Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. CAMPBELL's resolution was adopted by Yeas, 96; Nays, 66; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahl, Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benjamin of N. J., Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Corwin, Covode, Craig of Va., Cumback, Davis of Mass., Day, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fenton, Fuller of Me., Galloway, Gilbert, Giddings, Goode, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Hibbard, Hoffman, Holloway, Hughes, Ingham, Kelsey, Kenny, Knight, Knowlton, Kunkel, Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrell, Murray, Nichols, Oliver of N. Y., Oliver of Mo., Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Spaulding, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Tompkins, Trafton, Underwood, Upham, Walbridge, Wade, Walton, Wakeman, Waldron, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburn of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Williams, Woodruff, Wood—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Boyce, Brooks, Burnett, Campbell of Ohio, Caruthers, Caskie, Chapman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davidson, Edmundson, Elliott, Faulk, Florence, Foster, Gander, Greenwood, Harris of Ala., Harris of Va., Hawkins, Jones of Tenn., Kelly, Kelly, Kennett, Letcher, Maclay, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Orr, Packer, Peyton, Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Rivers, Ruffin, Sandidge, Scott of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Snead, Stanton, Stewart, Strong, Taylor, Tripp, Underwood, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Winston, Wright—66.

Mr. MATTESON stated that he desired to vote aye, but had since yesterday parted off with Mr. JAMES of Pennsylvania, on all questions.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee: Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Allison, Cobb of Georgia, Greenwood, and Spinner.

Mr. ALLISON, at his request, was excused, and Mr. PENNINGTON appointed in his place.

Mr. STANTON offered a resolution directing the arrest of Judge LECOMPTE and Marshal DONALDSON, of Kansas, that they may be brought before the House to answer to a charge of contempt and breach of privilege, in issuing and serving a process against Hon. A. H. REDFIELD.

The Speaker decided the motion not a question of privilege, and Mr. STANTON withdrew it.

Various reports were made from Committees.

Adjourned till Monday.

U. S. TROOPS IN KANSAS.

In reply to the resolution offered by Mr. HAMMOND, requesting the President to communicate whether United States soldiers have been employed in Kansas, to "arrest persons charged with the violation of certain supposed laws enacted by the supposed Legislature assembled at Shawnee Mission, etc.," the Secretary of War responded that by instructions from the Department dated February 18, Col. SUMNER and Lieut. Col. COOKE were directed to aid by military force the constituted authorities of Kansas in suppressing insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized Government of the Territory, or armed resistance to the execution of the laws; and in case the Government finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate for that purpose, he should make a requisition upon them for military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty. Under these instructions, and upon the requisition of Gov. SHANNON, a detachment of troops under a Lieutenant was ordered to sustain the constituted authorities in the enforcement of the laws. The Secretary says the instructions from the Department being directed exclusively to the support of the organized Government and constituted authorities of the Government, convey no authority to employ soldiers to aid by making arrests or otherwise in the inforcement of "supposed laws enacted by a supposed Legislature." The Department therefore presumes and believes that United States soldiers have not been employed to make arrests under the circumstances stated in the resolution.

Lord Clarendon's Reply to Mr. Marcy.

From the Washington Union, May 22.

The *Intelligencer* regards Lord CLARENDON's letter as so conciliatory and apologetic in its character, that it patronisingly hopes that "our Government will, in a spirit of frankness and courtesy, forego the further prosecution of this vexatious controversy, and accept the proffered hand extended to it by the British Government." As we are unable to concur fully in the suggestion so promptly made we will proceed, in a brief way, to express the impression made upon our mind by the letter of Lord CLARENDON, without intending to be understood as intimating either what our Government ought to do or will do in the premises.

The substance of Lord CLARENDON's letter may be stated in a very few words:

It expressly disclaims any intention on the part of the British Government to infringe the neutrality laws or the rights of sovereignty of the United States in its late enlistment proceedings.

It gives credit to the denials of guilt by the British officials implicated in the proceedings, and discredits the evidence on which our Government charged the same British officials with guilty complicity in the enlistment of soldiers for the eastern war within our jurisdiction.

With the exception of certain indications of wounded pride in consequence of the overwhelming dispatch of Mr. MARCY, we fully concede that Lord CLARENDON's reply is couched in language sufficiently respectful and conciliatory. We know no reason for rejecting the disclaimer of the British Government; and if there was nothing else in the case, we might unite with the *Intelligencer* in hoping that this "vexatious controversy" would now cease. But there are other considerations connected with the subject, which, in our judgment, forbid so summary a termination of the difficulty.

Upon evidence on which our Government relied, Mr. CRAMPTON was charged with a complicity with designated parties in a systematic violation of our neutrality laws and our sovereign rights, and for that cause his recall was demanded. It does not seem to us that the disclaimer of the British Cabinet of any intention on their part to violate our laws relieves our Government from the necessity of taking further steps in the case. The Government may very well be chargeable with no such illegal intention, and yet the Minister may be guilty, as charged. We cannot see how it is an answer to the allegation against Mr. CRAMPTON to say that his Government intended no violation of our laws or rights.

But the British Government goes further, and refuses to recall Mr. CRAMPTON because she denies that he is guilty, as charged, and, in doing so, sets aside and discredits the proof of his guilt on which our Government relied. In other words, Mr. CRAMPTON puts in the plea of not guilty, and his Government chooses to take his word in exculpation of himself, rather than give credit to the testimony on which our Government is convinced of his guilt. We suppose that Mr. CRAMPTON has all the time stood upon the common right of the accused to plead "*not guilty*," but in our Government such a plea, although put in by a British Minister, is not recognized as proof to outweigh the testimony admitted as legal and sufficient for conviction in our courts of justice. The proposition, therefore, to stop the further prosecution of the matter, amounts to a suggestion that the charge was made on *incompetent*, or *incredible*, or *insufficient* evidence. As we know no reason why our Government should make such an admission, we take it for granted that the proposition will be rejected. *We certainly do not think that the late developments as to our Government's credibility as a witness in his own case are calculated to give any special weight to his plea of not guilty.* If we consistently, therefore, can, we should be glad to be able to think that Lord CLARENDON's letter is likely to relieve Mr. CRAMPTON from the charges made against him, and to induce our Government to change its policy as indicated by demanding his recall, is without any foundation. Whatever course our Government may deem it proper to pursue under the circumstances, it is gratifying to see that, as the case now stands, the British Gov-

Political Matters.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. BENTON FOR GOVERNOR.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 23.

The *Democrat* this morning publishes a letter from Mr. BENTON in reply to the official notification of his nomination as a candidate for Governor of Missouri. He neither accepts nor declines, but says he will consider the matter, and refer the matter until his return to Missouri.

NO CHOICE FOR SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 23.

There is no choice for Senator this forenoon. The third and last ballot stood: Toucey 86, Brown 86, Gillette 16, Ellsworth 6, Bennett 1, Hawkins 1. It is generally believed that a choice will be effected next week.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 23.

The Anti-Benton party of Platte District, Mo., have nominated Captain CHARLES for Congress, in the place of Mr. CHAUVIN. The Democrats have renominated S. J. LOWE.

Execution of Peter Mattocks.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 23.

PETER MATTOCKS (colored) was executed in Moyamensing Prison Yard at noon to-day for the murder of ELIZABETH GRAHAM, on and protesting his innocence, declaring himself ready to meet his fate, having confidence in the mercy of his Saviour. A large number of spectators were present.

The New-Orleans Duel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 22.

The duel fought yesterday morning between Messrs. EGELIN and CUSHY, merchants of this city, at Pass Christian, resulted in the death of the latter. Mr. EGELIN was slightly wounded.

The America at Halifax—Onward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 23.

The steamship *America* arrived here from Boston at 3 o'clock this morning, and left again for Liverpool at 5. Weather clear, with a light northerly wind.

Police Intelligence.

YOUNG PROSTITUTES AND THE KEEPERS OF HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

A young and very intelligent looking girl, giving her name as Julia McDonald, who for the past few months has been leading a life of prostitution, presented herself at the Mayor's Office and entered a complaint against the landlady of the house No. 21 Howard-street, in which she has been living. She stated that she had been induced to the life she had been living, and wished to go into the country and lead a respectable life. The Mayor, being impressed by her appearance and manner, ordered that her case was given charge of the case with instructions to procure the clothes and trunks of the girl and deliver them in her keeping.

Cases similar to the above are of nearly daily occurrence. Scores of young girls are destroyed or ruined by their wretched keepers, who have become wealthy by living by the selfish and unfeeling practice of taking in those they have fallen.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, May 18, by Rev. Mr. Van Nest, FREDERICK CRANE to ANNA MARIA, daughter of Benjamin Crane, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 22, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, CHARLES H. MOORE, of the firm of Charles Moore & Co., of this City, to Miss JANE R. DANA, daughter of A. A. Dana, Esq., of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. Mr. MOORE, Mr. RICHARD LEAKE to Miss MARGARET CORBETT, daughter of James Corbett, Esq., all of that City.

At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. Mr. Hornblower, Mr. WM. BYRD, Jr., of Passaic, to MARY, second daughter of Charles Danforth, Esq., of the same city.

At Passaic Valley, N. J., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Brown, of Scotch Plains, Mr. JOHN ARLEN, of Plainfield, N. J., to ESTHER, youngest daughter of Wm. Mulford, Esq.

In Columbia, Cal., on Friday, April 18, Mr. JAMES MCGOWAN to Miss MARY E. RODDEY, daughter of Connelly Roddey, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 22, MARY, wife of SAMUEL SWAN, and daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Mayo, of South Adams, Mass.

In this City, on Friday, May 23, after a short illness, CHARLES, youngest son of CHARLES and MARY ANN MCLOUGHLIN—maiden name Elizabeth Dever—aged 10 years.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her father, No. 49 Mott-street, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, May 25, No. 32 West 50th st., at 9 o'clock, P. M., thence to Calvary Cemetery. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

She was beloved by a numerous circle of friends.

[Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

On Thursday, May 22, SOPHIE, infant daughter of G. Talbot and A. Maria Olyphant.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, May 22, GEO. BRADLEY, of dropsy, superinduced by scarlet fever, WILLIAM REED JENKINS, adopted daughter of John J. and Susan E. Reed, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from notice, at the Methodist Protestant Church, Grand-st., between 6th and 5th, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Union Cemetery.

At Norwich, Conn., on Saturday, May 17, Mrs. ELIZA BUSHMAN, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

The Norwich Courier says: Mr. BUSHMAN was a native of Hampton, this State, and entered the Yale Law School, College, of the class of 1802, was Tutor in College for several years under the Presidency of Dr. DWIGHT, studied law in Hartford with Hon. Theodore Dwight, and began the practice of his profession in Norwich, where he has since resided.

He has held various offices of trust and was, at the time of his death, Clerk of the Courts of New-London County.

He made a profession of religion in 1800, and in 1807 was elected Deacon of the Second Church in this City, in the duties of which office he has ever since faithfully performed.

Mr. BUSHMAN was a kind father, a faithful citizen, an honest man and a devout Christian. In connection, as he was, with a large family circle, his loss will be severely felt by the whole community within which he has been so long a beneficent influence, and in whose affairs he has borne so prominent a part.

He bore his last illness, to the last, in a remarkable degree, the spirit of his body and his mind; and when the summons came, it found him ready, and he passed away from the scenes of time to the realities of eternity, as calmly as a child goes to sleep in the arms of its mother. Peace to the memory of the departed, and blessings upon the mourners.

At Ipswich, Mass., on Thursday, May 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRENHAM, of Gothenburg, Sweden, in the 104th year of her age.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

[Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

If you will kindly husband by large letters of space in conspicuously from this date within a few days—who through, to most forcibly and emphatically, that Gen. Sumner has entered into an understanding with Governor Shannon, to grant a truce to the Free-State Government, pending the action of Congress. We are heartily sick of the whole affair, and the chances never appeared so favorable that this might be my last epistle to my friends in the North; and we, all in common, as citizens of a common land, wish to render a faithful record of our conduct to our country.

Everybody has known, for months, that we have publicly repudiated the laws of the bogus Legislature, and instituted in a measure a Free-State Government, under which we have looked hopefully forward to a prosperous future. In every act and word, we have always been cautious to avoid any appearance, by the change that we had any desire whatever, to openly or secretly resist the laws of the land as conveyed to us through the organic act. We deem that it our duty to resist the edicts of the county Sheriff, who is a Territorial officer; but no one has ever, directly or indirectly, offered any resistance to a United States Marshal or his deputies, or any of the United States troops, or any officer deriving his powers direct from the General Government. I admit that Jones was shot in Lawrence by some cowardly ruffian, but we all disclaim and condemn, in unmeasured terms, the base outrage, and will lend a hand any hour to bring the perpetrator to justice. They tried me, to see if our word was good, by taking ten dragoons for a posse, and we yielded submission without a murmur,—and would do so again, as often as required, however illegal and unfounded may have been the process or the charge made against me. They saw we would submit to an arrest by such a posse—therefore no conflict could be provoked by resorting the attempt. So now they invent something new. A United States Marshal is empowered ostensibly to arrest Ex-Governor Reeder. He comes to Lawrence for him, and finds him at his post, with the Congressional Committee. Reeder refused to obey his summons on the ground that he was exempt from his authority; but no spectator offered any show of resistance whatever. Marshal Donaldson next issues a fleming proclamation—denouncing us as outlaws, and saying we resisted the service of his writ. He contended that the next morning the citizens called a public meeting, at which a large committee assembled in the street, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, by a "Proclamation to the People of Kansas Territory," by J. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal, that such Territory, issued the 11th day of May, 1856, it is stated that certain judicial writs of arrest have been directed to him by the First District Court of the County of Douglas, and that an attempt to execute them by the United States Deputy Marshal was violently resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and there is every reason to believe that any attempt to execute those writs will be resisted by a large body of armed men, therefore, it is

Resolved, by this public meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, held this 12th day of May, 1856, that the allegations and charges against as contained in the proclamation are wholly untrue in fact, and the proclamation entirely false which is drawn from slavery, that the aforesaid Deputy Marshal was resisted in no manner whatever, nor by any person whatsoever, in the execution of the said writs, except by the arrest of the said Deputy Marshal by a large force of armed men, as we have done heretofore, declare our willingness and determination, without resistance, to acquiesce in the service of said or any judicial writs against us by the United States Marshal for Kansas Territory, and will furnish him a posse for that purpose, if so required—but that we are ready to resist, if need be, unto death, the ravages and desolation of an invading army.

Since I am last the effort we anticipated—no notice has been taken of it whatever by our enemies. Reconciliation is exceedingly far respect to the formidable force of our exasperated invaders, and they ultimately come with no good conditions. Last night they placed a guard around the town, and stopped every one passing upon the road.

This morning we received intelligence, upon which the Council were called together; after which a public meeting convened, at which the following letter was addressed to Marshal Donaldson:

U. S. Marshal, United States Marshal, for K. T.:

SIR: We have seen a proclamation issued by you, dated at Tecumseh, May 11, and also have reliable information this morning that large bodies of armed men are in motion, with your proclamation, have assembled in the vicinity of Lawrence.

That there may be no misunderstanding we beg leave to ask respectfully—that we may be reliably informed—what are the demands against us.

We desire to state most distinctly and correctly, that no opposition whatever will now or at any future time be offered to the execution of any legal process by yourself, or any person acting for you. We also pledge ourselves to assist you, if called upon, in the execution of any legal process. We declare ourselves to be order loving an law-abiding citizens, and only await an opportunity to testify our fidelity to the laws of the country, the Constitution of the United States.

We are informed, also, that these men collecting about Lawrence openly declare that their intention is to destroy the town and drive off the citizens; of course we do not believe that you give any countenance to such threats; but, in view of the excited state of the public mind, we ask protection of the constituted authority of the Government, declaring ourselves in readiness to cooperate with them for the maintenance of the *peace, order* and *quiet* of the community in which we live.

These were forwarded immediately to Lecompton and presented to Marshal Donaldson. Our courier has returned, saying he has no answer to give to-night, but will reply in the morning. He was able, however, by the conversation held with him, to learn what the import of his reply would be. He has sworn, and his posse have sworn also, to never abandon their work until they arrest whoever they may please; that they will be satisfied that there will be no further difficulty in making arrests through a Sheriff, or in any other way in future; and, such outrageous, humiliating, destitute of all, they ask us to give up all our munitions of war to Governor Shannon. We must surrender our cannon, our rifles, our *position and lead—or die.* Before the broad universe which shall we do? These arms are generally our property, and by the Constitution of the United States we are permitted to possess arms. No people ever were driven by necessities to worse extremities, and there may be a pass at which to surrender is not dishonorable. There is no apology for a coward, but at this crisis, a chain of misfortunes are overwhelming us. It is a season when men cannot be easily excused. We are without a dollar of money to pay them. *We are without credit*, as we are yet smarting under the expenses of the last war. We are with but few arms—not one man in four among us has any. We have not one third as many men in town as we had last December; and are opposed by a much larger force than then. We have lost our leaders—at ten o'clock we of our best men are in the States; and to a man is, there is want of confidence in those remaining. Our provisions are limited, and we are surrounded by an invading army, that has the power to compel us to submit to their dictation, without resistance, to acquiesce in the arrest of any or any judicial writs against us by the United States Marshal for Kansas Territory, and will furnish him a posse for that purpose, if so required—but that we are ready to resist, if need be, unto death, the ravages and desolation of an invading army.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

TO LET.

FINANCIAL.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL.

BOUNTY LANDS.

FINANCIAL.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

PROPOSALS.

ZINC PAINTS.

AUCTION SALES.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold, by order of the Executors of the estate of the late Thomas Buckley, deceased, the valuable property known as the "Buckley Homestead," situated in the village of Hempstead, Long Island, 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1 mile from the Hempstead Station of the Long Island Railroad. The property consists of a large and commodious two-story dwelling-house, with all the modern conveniences, and 10 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and is one of the most desirable country residences on Long Island. Terms liberal. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN HAGGERTY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Nassau-st.

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CARDEN FLANTS AT AUCTION.—W. & M. MOLLENAR will sell at the SEED STORE, No. 7 John-st., on SATURDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, the Seed Store and Garden Plants, &c., &c., of the late firm of MOLLENAR & BROTHER, dissolved.

CARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—W. & M. MOLLENAR will sell at the SEED STORE, No. 7 John-st., on SATURDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, the Seed Store and Garden Plants, &c., &c., of the late firm of MOLLENAR & BROTHER, dissolved.

A. BRADO & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 10½ A. M., at their store, No. 1 Courtland-st., one hundred cases of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.

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HORSES FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell, at the Bull's Head Bazaar, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Horses, Carts, Harness, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. Every lot warranted as represented. CHRISTOPHER SMITH, Auctioneer.

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EXTENSIVE SALE OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN DRY GOODS.

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CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, &c.

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CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

**CHEAP FOR CASH

…concluded a direction how to commune and …
…ation united in the Roman Empire in the …
…Europe. The Anti-Christian conquests of Christ…
…their followers, without reference to their …
…and Christians of every name from …
…admit the existence of Slavery as …
…, but assert as it seems that the distinct…
…New Testament upon two points of the slaveholding …
…prudence on the part of Christ and his apostles in …
…attacking so powerful a system as Roman Slavery. …
…The claims of those brethren who insisted, under …
…the Detroit resolutions, on the abolition of Slavery, …
…on the principle of humanity, required of the …
…South to maintain A great system of pauperism and …
…imposture, which was associated with the colored …
…population in the South, and, instead of making use …
…of the services of the slaves and able as a means of …
…remunerament, to set them free.

The people in the South were more anxious about the duties they owed the slaves in this position than they were about the sins of the abolition. They deem it their first duty to hold and rule their slaves as the Bible directs, and leave the abolition of Slavery to Him who presides over and directs the universe. He did not expect the abolition of Slavery in his life time, was convinced that the agitation of this subject puts the day farther and further back. And he would inform this Assembly that if the presence here of those with whom he agreed on this subject was required as a commitment of the Assembly, they did not plead for any compromise at all, nor did they ask to be with this Assembly on a compromise of principle of a part of the Assembly. No; cut them off, if it was necessary to their integrity and demands of a good conscience. They (of the South) consented to be recognized as slaveholders, and as accepting the system of Slavery. Should it deprive them of the meek counsels in the "silvern," or, as some might think, of the brazen tone of the General Association of New-York? They had an independent position on which they might venture to stand, and possibly survive their great calamity. The Home Missionary Society would not give a man a commission if he held slaves. The consequence of this was, to confine and in juro the cause of religious effort in the South—which was only one of the results of this agitation, which corrupts and perverts the charity of the Church. He wished to make this frank avowal, let it affect the vote as it might.

MR. MILLS' REPLY.

Rev. Dr. T. H. MILLS, of Indianapolis, said he had still a somewhat indirect, unavoidable, yet responsible connection with Slavery; but he had not lived in the light and gone back into the dark. Having commenced his career in the destitute, he had never left the light. He was born in Kentucky, and his social sentiments were almost all in the South. He objected to Slavery because it was an institution which took the labor of a man without, in very many instances, rendering any adequate reward for it; because it was an institution that interfered with the purity and integrity of the family constitution; because it was an institution that put the religious privileges of immortal beings at the will of a master; because it was an institution that subjected the immortal mind, made to sat under the divine influences of God, to the ultimate motives of brute force. There was a beautiful harmony in God's arrangement. He made the horse and the ox and the ass to labor. But if they were to believe that man had been adapted by the Creator for the condition of a slave, it was the worst piece of work that ever was attempted, for it showed nothing neither of goodness nor intelligence.

Slavery had no law of moral progress. A slave might be developed physically, he might be made a good mechanic, but it would not do to make him too smart. It would not do, for instance, to make him too familiar with geography, particularly the geography of the Northwest. [Laughter.] An intelligent working animal was the idea of the system. There was no natural relation of slaveholding; it was just what the law made it. If the relations established by the Creator work harmoniously together, Slavery could not be such a relation, because it worked in conflict with them all.

As to the Detroit resolutions, they were affirmed in the appointment to the Committee, and designed to exhibit this Church to the world as an intelligent, decided, conservative, anti-slavery church.

After recess, Dr. PEASE and others briefly addressed the Assembly.

Mr. WARREN, of Cayuga, believed it was too late to discuss the entire question. There were two points to which he wished to speak. The first was, that this discussion does no good. Now, the principle involved in that, restrained the liberty of speech and discussion, and therefore interfered to prevent the elicitation of truth. In the next place, he had heard it said that discussion rolled back the day of redemption. This was a fact, or it was not. If it was a fact, then why did Southern brethren object to discussion when they contended that it perpetuated a system which they accepted, and which it was their interest to perpetuate. [Applause.]

Mr. WARREN proceeded to discuss the necessity of the Assembly taking a bold stand on the subject, instead of yielding to exigencies like the Old School, in whose digest all notice of the resolutions of 1818 was suppressed.

Dr. SMITH—No; that resolution appears in the edition I have got, but it is mollified by subsequent acts.

Rev. Mr. TUCKALL, of Ohio, opposed Slaveholding as being opposed to the righteousness and benevolence of the Christian religion.

WHAT THE NORTHWEST THINKS OF IT.

Dr. SUMMY said that the Northwest had not been heard on this subject, and he wished merely to state that one and all they were for freedom, and one and all for the abolition of Slavery. They sympathized with their brethren at the South, and believed that the extreme views on both sides were mutually injurious. If they had lost a few ministers and members at the South, because they were not sufficiently Pro-Slavery, they had lost far more at the North, because they were not sufficiently Anti-Slavery.

THE FAR WEST.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Far West, expressed very strong anti-slavery sentiments on behalf of those whom he represented, and reported their position in regard to the assembly as threatening, if they could not be allowed to speak out freely their abhorrence of the system of Slavery as a system of iniquity.

THE RESULT.

A discussion now followed on a point of order, to wit: As to the question before the House. The motion offered, by way of amendment, to accept the majority report, was carried. The original motion, viz: to accept both reports, and print them in the Minutes, being now in order, the question was divided, and it was carried by a large majority, that the minority report be inserted in the Minutes.

Dr. MILLS reserved the right, for himself and his friends, to protest against such action, because, in putting that report in their Minutes, it might be disseminating what was unsound doctrine.

Dr. WISNER, (the late Moderator,) rose and said he had just received a telegraphic dispatch announcing the death of his mother, and, in a voice which betrayed deep emotion, asked leave to withdraw, which was granted.

The Assembly then adjourned till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met again for business at 7½ P. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Reports on Synodical Records were presented.

DR. STORRS AND THE CONGREGATIONALISTS SETTLED.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of the ecclesiastical relations of this Assembly with the General Congregational Association of New-York, REPORT:

That they understand that our Congregational brethren of New-York, by their resolutions of 1852 to the General Assembly at St. Louis, and by the statements of their delegate on the floor of this Assembly affirm, that one of the reasons for continuing their correspondence with this Assembly is, that they may remove and rebuke them for not doing what is deemed a proper duty, or for doing what may by the Associa tion be deemed improper.

To such petition the Committee can give no assent. The fraternal intercourse and interchange of delegates is for entirely different purposes. It has not been and cannot be maintained upon such grounds. We correspond for the purpose of cooperating in the great work in which we are mutually engaged. The modus operandi belongs exclusively to each. What may or may not be done by either body in the pr ecution of its legitimate business, and in carrying forward its own work, not affecting the rights and interests of the others, is not a subject of censure or rebuke, and holding such correspondence with a view to the exercise of such censure, is a manifest breach of that comity which is indispensable to the proper intercourse of two ecclesiastical bodies of equal standing.

Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That our delegate to that Association, while expressing the wishes of this Assembly to maintain Christian and fraternal fellowship, and the free interchange of a correspondence with our Congregational brethren, that we can admit no right of things by virtue of that correspondence, to review our proceedings or to reprove or rebuke us for what we may or may not do.

We do not claim or propose the exercise of any such right on the part of this Assembly.

The report was adopted unanimously.

THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

Dr. JOEL PARKER, Chairman of the Permanent Committee appointed to confer with the Missionary and Prudential Committee of the American Board in respect to distinct Presbyterian organizations among the unconverted heathen, presented a report recommending

First—That the Committee immediately open a correspondence with all the ministers of their denomination in the foreign missionary field, and advise them to organize themselves into Presbyteries where it can be done consistently with harmony.

Second—That the Permanent Committee be instructed to inquire of the Board whether two of their (the Presbyterian) denomination might not properly be added to the Prudential Committee.

Third—To inquire, also, whether there might not be some position of the foreign missionary field entirely occupied by Presbyterian ministers to develop our Presbyterian system.

After a considerable amount of discussion, the whole subject was recommitted to the Committee.

On motion, the Committee was increased to 15 members by the addition of eight laymen.

After some other business of secondary importance had been disposed of, the Assembly adjourned (it being now after 10 o'clock) to 9 A. M., on Monday.

General Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Church.

THIRD DAY.

The Synod met at half-past nine.

After reading the Minutes, undoubted business …
…committee appointed to …
…Rev. Dr. WISNER …
…were appointed.

Dr. MILSON reported in favor of the Committee on Union that they are not prepared to give in a full report, but will do so if possible during the session.

Rev. Dr. BLACK moved the following resolution:

That Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD be requested to deliver the Lecture on Church Government on Monday evening, Rev. Dr. WILSON delivering a sermon on Monday evening, and Rev. Dr. MILLIGAN before the Presbyterian Historical Society on Tuesday evening.

After the transaction of some other formal business, the Presbytery of Saharanpur reported, and the report was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Rev. Professor WYLIE introduced to Synod Mr. WORTABET, a convert, from Syria, who addressed Synod on the subject of Missions in the East.

On motion of Rev. Dr. WILSON, thanks were voted to Mr. WORTABET for his address.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Rev. Dr. STEELE and Rev. Dr. GRAY, members of General Assembly, were invited to take seats as consultative members.

A recess was taken of fifteen minutes.

The report of the Presbytery of Chicago being called up, Dr. HARSHA took occasion to remark upon the proposal for the establishment of a College at Somersault, in Illinois, that he hoped the system of scholarships would not be adopted.

Dr. WILSON, of Cincinnati, had serious objection to asking the Synod to commit itself to say College. These things ought to belong to the voluntary department of enterprise.

Rev. Dr. MCLEOD said: It was not the business of this Synod either to originate literary institutions, or to indorse them. After much discussion, a motion that the report be withdrawn for correction was lost; and a resolution was passed that it be referred to the Committee on Presbyterial reports.

On motion, Rev. W. T. WYLIE was received as a consultative member.

Rev. Mr. GAMBLE, of Ulster, Ireland, repeated the substance of an address on the subject of "systematic benefaccence," which was delivered on Thursday at the meeting of the New School General Assembly, and which address has already been fully noticed in the DAILY TIMES of Friday.

Mr. G. H. STUART moved a vote of thanks to Mr. GAMBLE, and stated it was the design of the American Society to publish gratuitously 10,000 copies of the address entitled *Gold and the Gospel*, the object of which being the recommendation of the systematic and proportional consecration of every man's income to evangelical purposes, instead of reliance upon "spasmodic" efforts.

The hour of 3 being arrived, the Synod (after prayer) adjourned until Saturday morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Inhalation in Diseases of the Lungs.—Letter from DR. HUNTER to the Medical Faculty of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: If my own reputation was alone concerned, in determining the truth or fallacy of the method of treatment I have advocated before the public, and which has become in a measure identified with my name, I should not presume to address you through the columns of the general newspapers. But the question involved is one which cannot be restricted to any class in the community. There is scarcely a family that has not a direct and painful interest in its solution. Pulmonary consumption is emphatically the scourge of this climate. While it prevails in every latitude, it is nowhere does it commit more frightful ravages as among the people of the United States and the inhabitants of the British Islands. The tables of Young, Woolcombe, Clark, and Williams, prove that no less than one-fifth part of the *adult* population, and a still larger proportion of children, die from this disease alone! When to this we add the deaths from tubercular disease of other organs, springing from the same cause, and the thousands who annually fall victims to bronchitis, asthma, and other chronic diseases having their seat in the lungs and air-passages, the sacrifice of life caused by pulmonary maladies amounts to very nearly one-third of the gross mortality.

With such facts before us it is wrong, nay worse, it is criminal to restrict the discussion of those means on which we rely for cure to the narrow circle of strictly medical journals. The medical periodicals of England and the United States are entirely the offspring of individual enterprise, wholly unread by the people, and too commonly conducted merely as the exponents of the interests and prejudices of particular individuals, societies, or schools. Whatever is received into one, it matters not how great may be its importance, is liable to be excluded from the others. But, even supposing it to be admitted into all, there is still the certainty of its encountering a rancorous and illiberal opposition from those who feel their own peculiar opinions invalidated by the admission of its truth. These influences, which have ever retarded the advancement of medical science, it is desirable to avoid, and it is to avoid them that I propose to bring the discussion of the principles and practice of Inhalation prominently forward in the leading news journals. It may not be possible by this course, wholly to counteract the evil, but it enables me to lay the subject fairly before the entire body of the profession, the larger and better portion of which will sustain the correctness of my views, and, at the same time, affords me the satisfaction of knowing that the people will read and understand both sides of the question.

On the correctness or otherwise of the theory upon which the treatment of pulmonary diseases by medicines admi…istered by the stomach is based, I shall not dwell; suffice it to say, that this has long been the treatment pursued, and that under it consumption has acquired the name of "*incurable*." That it has signally failed none can deny, and the only question to be determined is, will any treatment succeed?

It is unnecessary for me on this occasion to go over the *reasons for regarding the direct application of our remedies* to the seat of the disease, in a state of vapor, as more rational and more successful. Legitimate reasoning abundantly demonstrates the strict accordance of this practice with the established principles of medicine; analogy leads us to expect from it the best results; and my own experience has established its success by recoveries from every stage of consumption, even to the most hopeless.

It is well known that for upwards of five years I have labored earnestly, I may say unceasingly, to show to the public, and prove to the profession, the vast importance of this modification of the old and useless routine. Personally, I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the fruits I have attained. I have now in my possession many hundreds of letters from prominent physicians, residing in every part of United States, expressing the warmest approbation of my efforts in this behalf, while, of the medical men of this City, with great numbers of whom I have conversed freely on this subject, no one has ever yet denied, or even called in question, the truth of my views. Nevertheless, facts have recently come to my knowledge, touching representations made by some in the retirement of the sick room and in the confidence of the morning visit, which have determined me to bring the question, as to the correctness or otherwise, of inhalation, to an open issue. Let the whole matter be publicly discussed. None can be injured by a fair and open controversy. For my part, I desire nothing more ardently than such an opportunity of meeting and refuting the arguments of any who may now secretly deny either the truth or the success of this practice. The points involved are as follows. I assume:

1. That medicines, when inhaled, act *locally* on the lungs and air passages, and that it is only when so administered that any direct action can be produced.

2. That inhaled medicines act *constitutionally* as well as locally, and not only so, but more *speedily*, more *powerfully*, and *with less disturbance* of the healthy organism than when administered in any other manner.

3. That inhalation, as a practice, is based upon scientific principles, and its safety and soundness susceptible of demonstration by facts known and recorded by the highest authorities in our profession.

4, and lastly: That the results of my practice show a greater proportion of recoveries than was ever before attained in the treatment of these diseases, and are such as not only to warrant, but to demand its general adoption by the profession.

These are plain, simple propositions, the affirmative of which I am prepared to maintain against any physician of reputation and experience who may assume the negative. No time could be so fitting as the present for setting at rest the truth or fallacy of Inhalation. The interests of humanity demand it. Many thousands have been induced to commit their lives to my care, because of the hopes inspired by what I have written on the subject. Effor s are now on foot for the establishment of a Public Dispensary to extend its benefits to the poor. The influence produced on the public mind is too profound to be overlooked without closing both your eyes and understanding to the evidences around you. Inhalation is either true or false. *If true*, it is of the highest importance that every medical man should not only acknowledge it, so that the sick may avail themselves of its advantages with the greater confidence, but earnestly cooperate with me to increase and extend its blessings. *If false*, then it cannot be difficult for those who thus regard it to show in what particulars it is so, and the *lives* of thousands ought to be deemed a sufficient inducement to undertake the task. If medical men are to be regarded as the curators of the public health, their judgment in this matter becomes a question in which the public may be really said to have the interest of life itself!

I appeal to the physicians of New-York, as members of a liberal, a learned, and an honorable profession. If any one has sought to oppose to Inhalation, he has met it openly and fairly. I claim this as simple justice, as calculated to be productive of greater good to the afflicted, as by far the most speedy course, and simply state my object to defend its merits, substance which he does not accede to express in private.

This proposition to put out forth in any dogmatic spirit, …
…ing being prepared …
…ld, by …
…in defence of …
…misrepresentations on the part of …

I need hardly say, in conclusion, that a controversy, having the features on the conduction of important issues, should be conducted with moderation and candor. It will, therefore, be understood that I address myself only to those whose experience, ability, and position in the profession will add weight and influence to their sentiments. If any such, discussing from me, shall choose to controvert the propositions I have laid down, I have no doubt the public will decide impartially on the merits of the discussion. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

No. 663 Broadway, May, 1856.

S. COATES & CO.'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS.

GENTLEMEN: The article which appeared in your paper of the last, over the signature of E. E. STRAUCH, Secretary, and by order of the President of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, charging us with "fraud upon that Company, and imposition upon the community," by representing that the gas apparatus manufactured by us is the same as theirs, is as unjust as it is untrue. We wish the community to distinctly understand that we have no connection whatever with the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or with C. E. WOODWORTH & Co., their authorized agents. Nor do we desire to form any such connection, being fully satisfied that the Gas Works manufactured by us, upon a new and improved principle, and for which an application for a patent has been duly filed at Washington, is superior in every respect to theirs. We rely wholly and entirely for the sale of our apparatus upon its own superior merits, which have been thoroughly tested and approved by the most competent and respectable parties. The undersigned have now on hand several of the Maryland Portable Gas Company's machines, which they are willing to sell at a liberal discount. S. COATES & Co., No. 276 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856.

DR. ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS, from their peculiar qualities and mechanical arrangement of ingredients, produce a genial warmth on the parts to which they are applied, often giving relief at once. In asthma, in pains and tightness of the chest, they are unrivaled. In lumbago and chronic rheumatism, they give ease when all other local applications have failed. In sprains, bruises and affections of the kidneys they are beyond all price. Recommended by all physicians who are acquainted with their warming, gentle and severe qualities. Sold at 25 cents each, by T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 42 Canal-street, Brandreth's Building; at BUNNELL'S bookstores, Nos. 292 Bowery and 261 Hudson-street; by MRS. HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by druggists generally.

Keep it before the people, that the place to get the most perfect Portraits, done in the most artistic style, is at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. His Photographs, plain and colored, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes, defy competition. Call and see specimens at his spacious parlors.

The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use:

RALPH TERRELL, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.
THOMAS H. WAINWRIGHT, Inspector, Second District.
ALLEN B. SIMONS, Dept. Inspector, First District.
GEORGE KANE, Sealer, First District.
JOHN H. EMMEN, Sealer, Second District.

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the American Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

News from Nicaragua is hourly expected. Whatever may be the fate of WALKER and his army, one fact will remain indisputable, and that is, that the place to get perfect Likenesses and magnificently finished Pictures, is at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. Portraits taken in any weather.

GAS FIXTURES.

I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPE inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFAT,

Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, repair in artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

Old pictures, let it not be forgotten, are copied to any required size at BRADY'S Daguerrean Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway. Many a series of Family Portraits have been worked up from these old materials, making pictures quite as accurate and far better finished than the originals.

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but par ticularly those who have tried all other physicians with out relief.

MRS. M. J. MANLY, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

FANCY HATS.—Parents should select Hats for their children at KNOX'S great establishment, No. 212 Broadway, for his selection is remarkably extensive, and his prices—may we say it?—are disgustingly cheap.

DELICIOUS JAVA COFFEE.—Those who are fond of this delicious beverage in its greatest perfection should procure a jar of "ALDEN'S Prepared Cream Coffee," which is a paste combining the requisite proportions of Coffee, Cream and Sugar. A spoonful of which, dissolved in a cup of hot water, makes ready for immediate use a cup of Coffee far superior in richness and flavor to that made in the ordinary way. Try it once and you will use no other. Also, "ALDEN'S Clarified Cream Cocoa," "Concentrated Milk," "Preserved Eggs," &c. Put up in boxes of one dozen jars each, at $6 per dozen. Sold by T. HOPE & CO., No. 121 Chambers-street; W. S. COWDIN, No. 620 Broadway, and all the principal groceries.

ALDEN & CO., No. 234 Broadway.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—KNOX'S Summer Hats—the Rocky Mountain Beaver, Pearl Cassimere, French Felt, Panama, Leghorn, Senett and Canton—are all sold very cheap. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

"The wonderful perfection of the new and popular Ambrotype must be seen to be appreciated," is a truthful saying of a "distinguished artist;" but the declaration immediately following the above announcement is a mere fiction, an outburst of vanity and self-conceit. The exact truth is that TOMLINSON, of No. 44 Broadway, owns the exclusive right for this City, where the public may rely upon getting an honest picture and a perfect specimen of the art.

COMFORT.—The French Felt Hat, soft and durable, promises to be a universal favorite during the Summer season, and KNOX, in anticipation, has on hand an immense assortment. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase.

S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. E. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. E. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Minisceongo* will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual landings. See advertisement.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, ETC.

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—Worlds Light Company, Limited. Patent wrought and skilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Safes to stock of Assurance, American Exchange, Home, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Phœnix, Commercial, Manhattan, Mechanics and Traders' National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

KNOX'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER.—Bright in appearance, light in weight, elegant in style, unrivaled in manufacture, and low in price—this magnificent article is to be introduced at No. 212 Broadway, this day. See it.

The Astbin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the most perfect in every respect for dwellings, factories or villages. It produces the purest light at one quarter of a cent per hour, and entirely obviates the necessity of coal or wood to heat it. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, Albany, or at No. 382 Broadway, N. Y.

A VILE CONUNDRUM.—Some one has sent us the following: "Why is the King of Algiers like the mill end of a North River shad? Because he is the last of the Bour-part." For the perpetrator of this enormity inquire at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, where you can at the same time procure your Summer hat, as KNOX'S assortment is now open for inspection.

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Southong, Colony and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 87c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 75c. to $1—all other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes of Black Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

YOU CAN'T HELP IT.—If you go to see little CORNELIA HOWARD play, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, you must weep; you can't help it. She plays *Little Kate, the Hot-Corn Girl*, this afternoon and evening, there, and it is one of the most touching and beautiful things she ever gents.

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures in

GAS PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITEHEAD,
No. 263 Broadway, corner Bleecker.

THE PEARL CASSIMERE HAT.—This exceedingly genteel hat, designed for Summer wear, is now ready at KNOX'S popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Call and make your selection.

GENTLEMEN WHO DESIRE TO DRESS FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPLY will find their necessities dealing with P. L. ROGERS, whose stock of ready-made clothing for the present and coming season, is of unlimited extent and variety. The marked prices, from which there is no deviation, are as low as to surprise the closest buyers.

P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.—Hats manufactured for use during these months, can only be found at KNOX'S, of really superior excellence at low prices. For proof of this, visit his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Nassau-street, is crowded from morning till night with customers. Supply of her supply of excellent ready-made clothing vanishes like ore from the golden mines of California. *Moral*—EVANS undersells all other clothiers in New-York.

THE WHITE CASSIMERE HAT.—Four dollars is KNOX'S charge for this splendid fabric, designed expressly for Summer wear. Call, examine, and make a purchase at once at No. 212 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—By a special ukase of the late Emperor of Russia, these medicines have been admitted in to the public hospitals throughout the Empire. The Pills are used in the Russian army as a specific for cholera and diarrhœa, and the Ointment as the best dressing for wounds.

A DRESS HAT FOR WARM WEATHER.—For this article of costume go to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. He is acknowledged as the hatter, and his stock is larger and more attractive than ever.

CASSIMERE business suits complete, $10, $12, $14 and $16; black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $6 50, $8, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $12; beautiful moire antique vests, $3; Spring vests, $1, $1 50 and $2; cassimere pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 to $5 at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 50 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private Lectures on Phrenology given by Mr. FOWLER, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Tickets 25 cents. For the course, $1. Professional examinations, with full, written descriptions of character, day and evening, at No. 308 Broadway.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

STRAWS.—KNOX has his counters literally covered with fabrics for gentlemen's Summer Hats, conspicuous among which are Legherns, Panamas, Senett and Canton Hats, at all prices. Visit KNOX'S, 212 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MAY 23.

$1,000 Missouri State 6s	84½	200 Del. & H. C. Co.	120½
10,000 do.	84¾	60 Chic. & R. I. R.	90¾
2,000 N. Y. State 6s, '68	103¾	100 Wis. Lake S. R. bds	71¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	105¾	50 Panama Railroad	97¾
4,000 Erie R. 1st mt bs	106¾	20 Sixth av. Railroad	93
3,000 Erie R. 2d mt. bs	96¾	250 Erie Railroad	35
4,000 E. RR. Bs '75	90	250 do.	35¼
11,000 Ill. C. RR. Bs	86¾	100 do.	35⅛
11,000 Ill. Fr. R. wt. pr.	88	100 do.	34¾
16,000 Ill. Fr. R. w. pr.	92	400 do.	35
7 Am. Exchange Bk.	118½	450 do.	35¼
20 Mechanics' Bank	117	1100 Reading R. R.	89¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	110	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	84¾
10 Continental Bank	97	50 do.	85
100 Nic. Transit Co	12¾	35 Mic. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	94¾
150 do.	12¾	30 do.	94⅝
350 Canton Co.	52	50 do.	94¾
50 do.	52½	30 do.	94¾
200 Cumb. Co. Co.	3½	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	99¾
50 do.	21	150 do.	99¾
20 Pennsyl. Coal Co	98¾	120 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113
600 do.	98¾	100 do.	113¼
60 do.	98¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73¾
405 N. Y. Cen. Railroad	89¾	20 do.	73¾
200 do.	89¾	1100 do.	73¾
200 do.	89¾	300 do.	73¾
400 do.	89¾	500 do.	73¾
200 do.	89¾	500 do.	74½
100 do.	89¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	86¾	100 Reading Rail'd.	89
100 Cum. Coal Comp'y	21¼	100 do.	89
200 do.	21	5 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	120½
140 Pennsyl. Coal Co	98¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73¾
100 Nicar. Trans. Co	12	100 do.	73¾
100 Erie Railroad	35¾	5 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	90
200 do.	35¾	10 Third av. Railroad	74¾
200 do.	35¾	5 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	94¾
400 do.	35¾	30 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	84¾
100 do.	35¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	85

FRIDAY, May 23—P. M.

There was only a moderate business at the Stock Board to-day. Prices were generally quite steady, and in some instances a fraction firmer than at the close on Thursday. The diplomatic cloud still hovers over the Street, but is not so positively threatening as to induce the Bears to persevere in selling large parcels of Stock for future delivery, and yet sufficiently so to keep the opposite party from operating freely for a rise. The principal contracts to-day were in Reading, 89¾, buyer 60 days; Toledo, 73¾, seller 30 days, and New-York Central at 90, seller …
…½ was submitted to. The sales during the …
…the importers were compiled on 30½ pieces, …
…and bombazet silks. The Commission …
…A little steadier, without much business. The …
…pocket will take a moderate assortment of goods. …
…The Money market on yesterday is rather …
…easy supply in the Brokers.

MONEY IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Loans and Discounts	
Overdrafts	
Due from Banks	
Due from Directors	
Due from Brokers	
Real estate	
Specie	
Cash items	
Stocks and promissory notes	
Bills of other banks	
Bills of solvent banks	
Loss and expense account	
Capital	
Circulation	
Profits	
Due to Banks	
Due to other than banks and corporations	
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
Due Depositors on demand	
Due to others not included above	

The foregoing are the aggregate figures of the quarterly reports to the Bank Department, compiled for the Albany Evening Journal.

We understand the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, have received and executed forty bonds of that mortgage on terms of the Sinking Fund being 5 P cent. on the amounts issued.

The General Markets, to-day, fluctuated considerably. Flour and Wheat advanced a shade, with an active demand for former and speculative for latter. Desirable lots of either were not easily obtained. Corn was plentiful and a fraction cheaper. Pork fell off nearly $1 per P bbl., closing heavy and irregular. Sugars were pretty much held steady. Other articles essentially unchanged. Freights, depressed, and dreading.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $673,619, against $672,511 the same week last year. The following is the summary:

Man. of Wool	765	$291,750	765	$291,750	
Man. of Cotton	393	141,262	393	141,262	
Man. of Silk	295	161,000	295	161,000	
Man. of Flax	225	76,000	225	76,000	
Miscellaneous	225	99,607	225	99,607	
Total	3,453	$771,619	665	$668,619	
Specie		100,000		4,000	
Total entered		$871,619		$672,619	

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $197,703; paid $296,625, and held at the close a regular balance of $9,710,917.

Quarterly Treasury Statement.

From the Washington Union.

We have received from the Treasury Department the following statement of the imports of merchandise into the ports of the United States, and the exports thereof, for the quarter ending March 31, 1856. They compare as set up thus:

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Specie	
Free goods, exclusive of specie	
Dutiable goods	
Aggregate value	

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Specie	
Goods, exclusive of specie	
Aggregate value	

It will be seen from the above table that the exports from the United States during the last fiscal quarter, exceeded the imports seven millions two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars. The aggregate value of the exports of domestic merchandise, and the amount of exports and imports at the several ports of the United States for the quarter, are as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	
Boston	$3,000,000	$2,000,000	
New-York	$1,200,000	$7,000,000	
Philadelphia	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	
Baltimore	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	
Charleston	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	
New-Orleans	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	
San Francisco	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, May 23.

OATS—Sales 20,000 bushels at 39c. @ 42c. Rails, and some Western on private terms. Wheat—Sales 2,000 White Western at $1 50. Barley—Sales 2,700 bushels four-rowed Barley at $1 28.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship New York, from New-Orleans—Mr. Sidney Hayman. W. Henry Moore, passenger, at Newport, R. I., 22d inst. on board, on the 19th inst. off point Judith.

In brig Ocean Queen, from Cardenas—C. W. Hatch and lady, Mrs. McDonald, J. A. Hankin.

In brig Emma, from Para—W. R. Wainwright and lady, J. Boyle.

MERCANTILE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon rises .... 10 49 PM
HIGH WATER THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 32 | Gov. Island 3 11 | Hell Gate.... 1 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, MAY 23.

Clearances.

Steamship Atlantic, Bidgood, Liverpool, E. K. Collins; Ships Northern Belle, Chase, Grand

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH,

Reviewing the Action of the Federal Administration upon the Subject of Slavery in Kansas,

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 19th & 20th, 1856.

THE DEBATE WHICH FOLLOWED.

Remarks of Senators Douglas, Cass and Mason.

Mr. Sumner's Reply.

Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: You are now called to redress a great transgression. Seldom in the history of nations has such a question been presented. Tariffs, army bills, navy bills, land bills, are important, and justly occupy your care; but these all belong to the course of ordinary legislation. As means and instruments only, they are necessarily subordinate to the conservation of Government itself. Grant them or deny them, in greater or less degree, and you will indict no shock. The machinery of Government will continue to move. The State will not cease to exist. Far otherwise is it with the eminent question now before you, involving, as it does, Liberty in a broad Territory, and also involving the peace of the whole country with our good name in history forevermore.

Take down your map, Sir, and you will find that the Territory of Kansas, more than any other region, occupies the middle spot of North America, equally distant from the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west: from the frozen waters of Hudson's Bay on the north, and the tepid Gulf Stream on the south, constituting the precise territorial centre of the whole vast Continent. To such advantages of situation, on the very highway between two oceans, are added a soil of unsurpassed richness, and a fascinating undulating beauty of surface, with a health-giving climate, calculated to nurture a powerful and generous people, worthy to be a central pivot of American Institutions. A few short months only have passed since this spacious mediterranean country was open only to the savage, who ran wild in its woods and prairies; and now it has already drawn to its bosom a population of freemen larger than Athens crowded within her historic gates, when her sons, under MILTIADES, won Liberty for mankind on the field of Marathon; more than Sparta contained when she ruled Greece, and sent forth her devoted children, quickened by a mother's benediction, to return with their shields or on them; more than Rome gathered on her seven hills when, under her Kings, she commenced that sovereign sway, which afterwards embraced the whole earth; more than London held, when on the fields of Crecy and Agincourt, the English banner was carried victoriously over the chivalrous hosts of France.

THE CRIME.

Against this Territory, thus fortunate in position and population, a Crime has been committed, which is without example in the records of the Past. Not in plundered provinces or in the cruelties of selfish governors will you find its parallel; and yet there is an ancient instance, which may show at least the path of justice. In the terrible impeachment by which the great Roman Orator has blasted through all time the name of VERRES, amidst charges of robbery and sacrilege, the enormity which most evoked the indignant voice of his accuser, and which still stands forth with strongest distinctness, arresting the sympathetic indignation of all who read the story, is, that away in Sicily he had scourged a citizen of Rome—that the cry, "I am a Roman citizen," had been interposed in vain against the lash of the tyrant governor. Other charges were, that he had carried away productions of art, and that he had violated the sacred shrines. It was in the presence of the Roman Senate that this arraignment proceeded; in a temple of the Forum; amidst crowds—such as no orator had ever before drawn together—thronging the porticos and colonnades, even clinging to the house-tops and neighboring slopes—and under the anxious gaze of witnesses summoned from the scene of crime. But an audience grander far—of higher dignity—of more various people and of wider intelligence—the countless multitude of succeeding generations, in every land where eloquence has been studied or where the Roman name has been recognized—has listened to the accusation, and throbbed with condemnation of the criminal. Sir, speaking in an age of light, and in a land of constitutional liberty, where the safeguards of elections are justly placed among the highest triumphs of civilization, I fearlessly assert that the wrongs of much-abused Sicily, thus memorable in history, were small by the side of the wrongs of Kansas, where the very shrines of popular institutions, more sacred than any heathen altar, have been desecrated; where the ballot-box, more precious than any work, in ivory or marble, from the cunning hand of art, has been plundered; and wherever the cry, "I am an American citizen," has been interposed in vain against outrage of every kind, even upon life itself. Are you against sacrilege? I present it for your execration. Are you against robbery? I hold it up to your scorn. Are you for the protection of American citizens? I show you how their dearest rights have been cloven down, while a Tyrannical Usurpation has sought to install itself on their very necks!

But the wickedness which I now begin to expose is immeasurably aggravated by the motive which prompted it. Not in any common lust for power did this uncommon tragedy have its origin. It is the rape of a virgin Territory, compelling it to the hateful embrace of Slavery; and it may be clearly traced to a depraved longing for a new slave State, the hideous offspring of such a crime, in the hope of adding to the power of Slavery in the National Government. Yes, Sir, when the whole world, alike Christian and Turk, is rising up to condemn this wrong, and to make it a hissing to the nations, here, in our Republic, *force*—aye, Sir, FORCE—has been openly employed in compelling Kansas to the pollution of Slavery, all for the sake of political power. There is the simple fact, which you will vainly attempt to deny, but which in itself presents an essential wickedness that makes other public crimes seem like public virtues.

But this enormity, vast beyond comparison, dwells to dimensions of wickedness which the imagination toils in vain to grasp, when it is understood, that for this purpose are hazarded the horrors of intestine feud, not only in this distant Territory, but everywhere throughout the country. Already the master has begun. The strife is no longer local, but national. Even now, while I speak, portents hang on all the arches of the horizon, threatening to darken the broad land, which already yawns with mutterings of civil war. The fury of the propagandists of Slavery, and the calm determination of their opponents, are now dispersed from the distant Territory over widespread communities, and the whole country, in all its extent—marshalling hostile divisions, and foreshadowing a strife, which, unless happily averted by the triumph of Freedom, will become war—fratricidal, parricidal war—with an accumulated wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals; justly provoking the avenging judgment of Providence and the avenging pen of history, and constituting a strife, in the language of the ancient writer, more than *foreign*, more than *social*, more than *civil*; but something compounded of all these strifes, and in itself more than war; *ira gentes commune quoddam ex omnibus, et plus quam bellum.*

THE CRIMINAL.

Such is the Crime which you are to judge. But the criminal also must be dragged into day, that you may see and measure the power by which all this wickedness was done. From no common source could it proceed. In its perpetration, was needed a spirit of vaulting ambition which would hesitate at nothing; a hardihood of purpose which was insensible to the judgment of mankind; a madness for Slavery which should disregard the Constitution, the laws, and all the great examples of our history; also, a consciousness of power, such as comes from the habit of power; a combination of energies found only in a hundred arms directed by a hundred eyes; a control of Public Opinion, through vessel pens and a prostituted press; an ability to subsidize crowds in every vocation of life—the politician with his local importance—the lawyer with his subtle tongue, and even the authority of the judge on the bench; and a familiar use of men in places high and low, so that none, from the President to the lowest border postmaster, should decline to be its tool; all these things and more were needed,—and they were found in the Slave Power of our Republic. There, Sir, stands the criminal—all unmasked before you—heartless, grasping, and tyrannical—with an audacity beyond that of VERRES, a subtlety beyond that of MACHIAVEL, a meanness beyond that of BACON, and ability beyond that of MANSFIELD. Justice to Kansas can be secured only by the prostration of this influence; for this is the Power behind—greater than any President—which succors and sustains the Crime. Nay, the proceedings I now arraign derive their fearful consequence only from this connection.

In now opening this great matter, I am not insensible to the austere demands of the occasion; but the dependence of the crime against Kansas upon the Slave Power is so peculiar and important, that I trust to be pardoned while I impress it by an illustration, which to some may seem trivial. It is related in Northern mythology, that the god of Force, visiting an enchanted region, was challenged by his royal entertainer to what seemed a humble feat of strength—merely, Sir, to lift a cat from the ground. The god smiled at the challenge, and, calmly placing his hand under the belly of the animal, with superhuman strength, strove, while the back of the feline monster arched far upwards, even beyond reach, and one paw actually forsook the earth, until at last the discomfited divinity desisted; but he was little surprised at his defeat, when he learned that this creature, which seemed to be a cat, and nothing more, was not merely a cat, but that it belonged to and was a part of the great Terrestrial Serpent, which, in its innumerable folds, encircled the whole globe. Even so the creature, whose paws are now fastened upon Kansas, whatever it may seem to be, constitutes in reality a part of the Slave Power, which, with loathsome folds, is now coiled about the whole land. Thus do I expose the extent of the present contest, where we encounter not merely local resistance, but also the unconquered sustaining arm behind. But out of the vastness of the Crime attempted, with all its woe and shame, I derive a well-founded assurance of the [illegible] of effort against it, by the aroused masses of the country, determined not only to vindicate Right against Wrong, but to re[illegible] from the thraldom of that Oligarchy, which prompts, directs, and concentrates, the distant wrong.

Such is the Crime, and such the criminal, which it is my duty, in this debate to expose; and, by the blessing of God, this duty shall be done completely to the end. But this will not be enough. The apologies, which, with strange hardihood, have been offered for the crime, must be brushed away, so that it shall stand forth, without a single rag, or fig-leaf, to cover its vileness. And, finally, the true remedy must be shown. The subject is complex in its relations, as it is transcendent in importance; and yet, if I am honored by your attention, I hope to exhibit it clearly in all its parts, while I conduct you to the inevitable conclusion, that Kansas must be admitted at once, with her present Constitution, as a State of this Union, and give a new star to the blue field of our National Flag. And here I derive satisfaction from the thought, that the cause is so strong in itself as to bear even the infirmities of its advocates; nor can it require anything beyond that simplicity of treatment and moderation of manner which I desire to cultivate. Its true character is such that, like Hercules, it will conquer just so soon as it is recognized.

My task will be divided under three different heads: *first*, THE CRIME AGAINST KANSAS, in its origin and extent; *secondly*, THE APOLOGIES FOR THE CRIME; and *thirdly*, the TRUE REMEDY.

REPLY TO SENATOR BUTLER.

But, before entering upon the argument, I must say something of a general character, particularly in response to what has fallen from Senators who have raised themselves to eminence on this floor in championship of human wrongs; I mean the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. BUTLER) and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS) who, though unlike as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like, this couple, sally forth together in the same cause. The Senator from South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course he has chosen a mistress to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight—I mean the harlot, Slavery. For her, his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardihood of assertion is then too great for this Senator. The frenzy of Don Quixote, in behalf of his wench Dulcinea del Toboso, is all surpassed. The asserted rights of Slavery, which shock equality of all kinds, are cloaked by a fantastic claim of equality. If the Slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of the great fathers of the Republic, he misnames equality under the Constitution—in other words, the full power in the national territories to compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction-block—then, Sir, the chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union! Heroic knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second exodus!

But not content with this poor menace, which we have been twice told was "measured," the Senator, in the unrestrained chivalry of his nature, has undertaken to apply opprobrious words to those who differ from him on this floor. He calls them "sectional and fanatical;" and opposition to the usurpation of Kansas, he denounces as "an uncalculating fanaticism." To be sure, these charges lack all grace of originality, and all sentiment of truth; but the adventurous Senator does not hesitate. He is the uncompromising, unblushing representative on this floor of a flagrant *sectionalism*, which now domineers over the Republic, and yet with a ludicrous ignorance of his own position—unable to see himself as others see him—or with an effrontery which even his white head ought not to protect from rebuke, he applies to those here who resist his *sectionalism* the very epithet which designates himself. The men who strive to bring back the Government to its original policy, when Freedom and not Slavery was national, while Slavery and not Freedom was sectional, he arraigns as *sectional*. This will not do. It involves too great a perversion of terms. I tell that Senator, that it is to himself, and to the "organization" of which he is the "committed advocate," that this epithet belongs. I now fasten it upon them. For myself, I care little for names; but since the question has been raised here, I affirm that the Republican Party of the Union is in no just sense *sectional*, but, more than any other party, *national*; and that it now goes forth to dislodge from the high places of the Government the tyrannical sectionalism of which the Senator from South Carolina is one of the maddest zealots.

To the charge of fanaticism I also reply. Sir, fanaticism is found in an enthusiasm or exaggeration of opinions, particularly on religious subjects; but there may be a fanaticism for evil as well as for good. Now, I will not deny that there are persons among us loving Liberty too well for their personal good, in a selfish generation. Such there may be, and, for the sake of their example, would that there were more! In calling them "fanatics," you cast contumely upon the noble army of martyrs, from the earliest day down to this hour; upon the great tribunes of human rights, by whom life, liberty and happiness on earth have been secured; upon the long list of devoted patriots, who, throughout history, have truly loved their country; and upon all who, in noble aspirations for the general good, and in disinterestedness of self, have stood out before their age, and gathered into their generous hearts the scorn, odium, shame and hatred which pursue the champions of unpopular truth. Call me fanatic, if you please, for the determination with which I now join my friend from New-Hampshire in thanking the Senator from South Carolina for adducing this instance; for it gives me an opportunity to say, that the Northern merchants, with homes in Boston, Bristol, Newport, New-York and Philadelphia, who catered for Slavery during the years of the slave-trade, are the lineal progenitors of the Northern men, with homes in these places, who lend themselves to Slavery in our day; and especially that all, whether North or South, who take part, directly or indirectly, in the conspiracy against Kansas, do but continue the work of the slave-traders, which you condemn. It is true, too true, alas! that our fathers were engaged in this traffic; but that is no apology for it. And in repelling the authority of this example, I repel also the trite argument founded on the earlier example of England. It is true that our mother country, at the peace of Utrecht, extorted from Spain the Assiento Contract, securing the monopoly of the slave-trade with the Spanish Colonies, as the whole price of all the blood of great victories; that she higgled at Aix-la-Chapelle for another lease of this exclusive traffic; and again, at the treaty of Madrid clung to the wretched piracy. It is true, that in this spirit the power of the mother country was prostituted to the same base ends in her American Colonies, against indignant protests from our fathers. All these things now rise up in judgment against her. Let us not follow the Senator from South Carolina to do the very evil to-day, which in another generation we condemn.

REPLY TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

As the Senator from South Carolina is the Don Quixote, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) is the squire of Slavery, its very Sancho Panza, ready to do all its humiliating offices. This Senator, in his labored address, vindicating his labored report—piling one mass of elaborate error upon another mass—constrained himself, as you will remember, to unfamiliar decencies of speech. Of that address I have nothing to say at this moment, though before I sit down I shall show something of its fallacies. But I go back now to an earlier occasion, when, true to his native impulses, he threw into this discussion, "for a charm of powerful trouble," personalities most discreditable to this body. I will not stop to repel the imputations which he cast upon myself; but I mention them to remind you of the "sweltered venom sleeping got," which, with other poisoned ingredients, he cast into the cauldron of this debate. Of other things I speak. Standing on this floor the Senator issued his rescript, requiring submission to the Usurped Power of Kansas; and this was accompanied by a manner—all his own—such as befits the tyrannical threat. Very well. Let the Senator try. I tell him now that he cannot enforce any such submission. The Senator, with the Slave Power at his back, is strong; but he is not strong enough for this purpose. He is bold. He shrinks from nothing. Like DANTON, he may cry, "*l'audace! l'audace! toujours l'audace!*" but even his audacity cannot accomplish this work. The Senator copies the British officer, who, with boastful swagger, said that with the hilt of his sword he would cram the "stamps" down the throats of the American people, and he will meet a similar failure. He may convulse this country with civil feud. Like the ancient madman he may set fire to this vast Temple of Constitutional Liberty, grander than the Ephesian dome; but he cannot enforce obedience to that tyrannical usurpation.

The Senator dreams that he can subdue the North. He disclaims the open threat, but his conduct still implies it. How little that Senator knows himself or the strength of the cause which he persecutes! He is but a mortal man; against him is an immortal principle. With finite power he wrestles with the infinite, and he must fall. Against him are stronger battalions than any marshaled by mortal arm—the inborn, ineradicable, invincible sentiments of the human heart; against him is nature in all her subtle forces; against him is God. Let him try to subdue these.

But I pass from these things, which, though belonging to the very heart of the discussion, are yet preliminary in character, and press at once to the main question.

THE CRIME AGAINST KANSAS.

1. It belongs to me now, in the first place, to expose the CRIME AGAINST KANSAS, in its origin and extent. Logically, this is the beginning of the argument. I say Crime, and deliberately adopt this strongest term, as better than any other denoting the consummate transgression. I would go further, if language could further go. It is the *Crime of Crimes*—surpassing far the old *crimen majestatis*, pursued with vengeance by the laws of Rome, and containing all other crimes, as the greater contains the less. I do not go too far, when I call it the *Crime against Nature*, from which the soil recoils, and which language refuses to describe. To lay bare this enormity I now proceed. The whole subject has already become a twice-told tale, and its renewed recital will be a renewal of its sorrow and shame; but I shall not hesitate to enter upon it. The occasion requires it from the beginning.

It has been well remarked by a distinguished historian of our country, that, at the Ithuriel touch of the Missouri discussion, the slave interest, hitherto hardly recognized as a distinct element in our system, started up portentous and dilated, with threats and assumptions, which are the origin of our existing national policies. This was in 1820. The discussion ended with the admission of Missouri as a Slaveholding State, and the prohibition of Slavery in all the remaining territory west of the Mississippi, and north of 36° 30', leaving the condition of other territory south of this line, or subsequently acquired, untouched by the arrangement. Here was a solemn act of legislation, called at the time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first brought forward in this body by a Slaveholder—vindicated by Slaveholders in debate—finally sanctioned by Slaveholding votes—also upheld at the time by the essential approbation of a Slaveholding President, JAMES MONROE, and his Cabinet, of whom a majority were Slaveholders, including Mr. CALHOUN himself; and this compromise was made the condition of the admission of Missouri, without which that State could not have been received into the Union. The bargain was simple, and was applicable, of course, only to the territory named. Leaving all the other territory to await the judgment of another generation, the South said to the North: Conquer your prejudices so far as to admit Missouri as a Slave State, and, in consideration of this much-coveted boon, Slavery shall be prohibited forever in all the remaining Louisiana Territory above 36° 30'; and the North yielded.

In total disregard of history, the President, in his annual message, has told us that this compromise "*was reluctantly* acquiesced in by the Southern States." Just the contrary is true. It was the work of Slaveholders, and was crowded by their concurring votes upon a reluctant North. At the time it was hailed by Slaveholders as a victory. CHARLES PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, in an oft-quoted letter, written at 8 o'clock on the night of its passage, says, "It is considered here by the Slaveholding States as a great triumph." At the North it was accepted as a defeat, and the friends of Freedom everywhere throughout the country bowed their heads with mortification. But little did they know the completeness of their disaster. Little did they dream that the prohibition of Slavery in the Territory, which was stipulated as the price of their fatal capitulation, would also at the very moment of its maturity be wrested from them.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Time passed, and it became necessary to provide for this Territory an organized Government. Suddenly, without notice in the public press, or the prayer of a single petition, or one word of public recommendation from the President—after an acquiescence of thirty-three years, and the irreclaimable possession by the South of its special share under this compromise—in violation of every obligation of honor, compact, and good neighborhood—and in contemptuous disregard of the out-gushing sentiments of an aroused North, this time-honored prohibition, in itself a Landmark of Freedom, was overturned, and the vast region now known as Kansas and Nebraska was opened to Slavery. It was natural that a measure thus repugnant in character should be pressed by arguments mutually repugnant. It was urged on two principal reasons, so opposite and inconsistent as to slap each other in the face—one being that, by the repeal of the prohibition, the Territory would be left open to the entry of slaveholders with their slaves, if they should think best. With some, the apology was the alleged rights of slaveholders; with others, it was the alleged rights of the people. With some, it was openly the extension of Slavery; and with others, it was openly the establishment of Freedom, under the guise of popular sovereignty. Of course the measure thus upheld in defiance of reason, was carried through Congress in defiance of all the securities of legislation; and I mention these things that you may see in what foulness the present Crime was engendered.

It was carried, *first*, by *whipping in* to its support, through Executive influence and patronage, men who acted against their own declared judgment and the known will of their constituents. *Secondly*, by *ousting out of place*, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, important members long pending, and usurping its room. *Thirdly*, by *trampling under foot* the rules of the House of Representatives, always before the safeguard of the minority. And *fourthly*, by *driving it to a close* during the very session in which it originated, so that it might not be arrested by the indignant voice of the People. Such are some of the means by which this snap judgment was obtained. If the clear will of the People had not been disregarded, it could not have passed. If the Government had not nefariously interposed its influence, it could not have passed. If it had been left to its natural place in the order of business, it could not have passed. If the rules of the House and the rights of the minority had not been violated, it could not have passed. If it had been allowed to go over to another Congress, when the people might be heard, it would have been ended; and then the crime we now deplore would have been without its first seminal life.

Mr. President, I mean to keep absolutely within the limits of parliamentary propriety. I make no personal imputations; but only with frankness, such as belongs to the occasion and my own character, describe a great historical act, which is now enrolled in the Capitol. Sir, the Nebraska Bill was in every respect a swindle. It was a swindle by the South of the North. It was, on the part of those who had already completely enjoyed their share of the Missouri Compromise, a swindle of those whose share was yet absolutely untouched; and the plea of unconstitutionality set up—like the plea of usury after the borrowed money has been enjoyed—did not make it less a swindle. Urged as a Bill of Peace, it was a swindle of the whole country. Urged as opening the doors of slave-masters with their slaves, it was a swindle of the asserted doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Urged as sanctioning Popular Sovereignty, it was a swindle of the asserted rights of slave-masters. It was a swindle of a broad Territory, thus cheated of protection against Slavery. It was a swindle of a great cause, early espoused by WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, and JEFFERSON, surrounded by the best fathers of the Republic. Sir, it was a swindle of God-given inalienable Rights. Turn it over; look at it on all sides, and it is everywhere a swindle; and, if the word I now employ has not the authority of classical usage, it has, on this occasion, the indubitable authority of fitness. No other word will adequately express the mingled meanness and wickedness of the cheat.

Its character was still further apparent in the general structure of the bill. Amidst overflowing professions of regard for the sovereignty of the people in the Territory, they were despoiled of every essential privilege of sovereignty. They were not allowed to choose their Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Attorney, or Marshal—all of whom are sent from Washington; nor were they allowed to regulate the salaries of any of these functionaries, or the daily allowance of the legislative body, or even the pay of the clerks and doorkeepers; but they were left free to adopt Slavery. And this was called Popular Sovereignty! Time does not allow, nor does the occasion require, that I should stop to dwell on this transparent device to cover a transcendent wrong. Suffice it to say, that Slavery is in itself an arrogant denial of Human Rights, and by no human reason can the power to establish such a wrong be placed among the attributes of any just sovereignty. In refusing it such a place, I do not deny popular rights, but uphold them; I do not restrain popular rights, but extend them. And, Sir, to this conclusion you must yet come, unless deaf, not only to the admonitions of political justice, but also to the genius of our own Constitution, under which, when properly interpreted, no valid claim for Slavery can be set up anywhere in the National Territory. The Senator from Michigan (Mr. CASS) may say, in response to the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. BROWN,) that Slavery cannot go into the Territory under the Constitution, without legislative introduction; and permit me to add, in response to both, that Slavery cannot go there at all. *Nothing can come out of nothing*; and there is absolutely nothing in the Constitution out of which Slavery can be derived, while there are provisions, which, when properly interpreted, make its existence anywhere within the exclusive National jurisdiction impossible.

The offensive provision in the bill was in its form a legislative anomaly, utterly wanting the natural directness and simplicity of an honest transaction. It did not undertake openly to repeal the old Prohibition of Slavery, but seemed to mince the matter, as if conscious of the swindle. It is said that this Prohibition "is inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void." Thus, with insidious ostentation, was it pretended that an act, violating the greatest compromise of our legislative history, and setting loose the foundations of all compromise, was derived out of a compromise. Then followed in the bill the further declaration, which is entirely without precedent, and which has been aptly called "a stump speech in its belly," namely: "It being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Here were smooth words, such as belong to a cunning tongue enlisted in a bad cause. But whatever may have been their various hidden meanings, this at least was evident, that, by their effect, the Congressional Prohibition of Slavery, which had always been regarded as a sacred shield, covering the whole Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30', was now removed, while a principle was declared which would render the supplementary Prohibition of Slavery in Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington, "inoperative and void," and thus open to Slavery all these vast regions, now the rude cradles of mighty States. Here you see the magnitude of the mischief contemplated. But my purpose now is with the Crime against Kansas, and I shall not stop to expose the conspiracy beyond.

Mr. President, men are wisely presumed to intend the natural consequences of their conduct, and to seek what their acts seem to promote. Now the Nebraska bill, on its very face, openly cleared the way for Slavery, and it is not wrong to presume that its originators intended the natural consequences of such an act, and sought in this way to extend Slavery. Of course, they did. And this is the first stage in the Crime against Kansas.

THE KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.

But this was speedily followed by other developments. The bare-faced scheme was soon whispered, that Kansas must be a Slave State. In conformity with this idea was the Government of this unhappy Territory organized in all its departments; and thus did the President, by whose complicity the prohibition of Slavery had been overthrown, lend himself to a new complicity—giving to the conspirators a lease of connivance, amounting even to copartnership. The Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Attorney, and Marshal, with a whole caucus of other stipendiaries, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, were all commended as friendly to Slavery. No man, with the sentiments of WASHINGTON, or JEFFERSON, or FRANKLIN, found any favor; nor is it too much to say, that, had these great patriots once more come among us, not one of them, with his recorded unretracted opinions on Slavery, could have been nominated by the President or confirmed by the Senate for any post in that Territory. With such auspices the conspiracy proceeded. Even in advance of the Nebraska bill, secret societies were organized in Missouri, ostensibly to protect her institutions, and afterwards, under the name of "Self-defensive Associations," and of "Blue Lodges," these were multiplied throughout the western counties of that State, *before any counter-movement from the North.* It was confidently anticipated, that, by the activity of these societies, and the interest of slaveholders everywhere, with the advantages derived from the neighborhood of Missouri, and the influence of the Territorial Government, Slavery might be introduced into Kansas, quietly but surely, without arousing a conflict—that the crocodile egg might be stealthily dropped in the sun-burnt soil, there to be hatched unobserved until it sent forth its reptile monster.

But the conspiracy was unexpectedly balked. The debate, which convulsed Congress, had stirred the whole country. Attention from all sides was directed upon Kansas, which at once became the favorite goal of emigration. The bill had loudly declared that its object was "to leave people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way;" and its supporters everywhere challenged the determination of the question between Freedom and Slavery by a competition of emigration. Thus, while opening the Territory to Slavery, the bill also opened it to emigrants from every quarter, who might by their votes redress the wrong. The populous North, stung by a sharp sense of outrage, and inspired by a noble cause, poured into the debatable land, and promised soon to establish a supremacy of numbers there, involving, of course, a just supremacy of Freedom.

Then was conceived the consummation of the Crime against Kansas. What could not be accomplished peaceably, was to be accomplished forcibly. The reptile monster, that could not be quietly and securely hatched there, was to be pushed full-grown into the Territory. All efforts were now given to the dismal work of forcing Slavery on free soil. In flagrant derogation of the very Popular Sovereignty whose name helped to impose this bill upon the country, the atrocious object was now distinctly avowed. And the avowal has been followed by the act. Slavery has been forcibly introduced into Kansas, and placed under the formal safeguards of pretended law. How this was done belongs to the argument.

In depicting this consummation, the simplest outline, without one word of color, will be best. Whether regarded in its mass or its details, in its origin or its result, it is all blackness, illumined by nothing from itself, but only by the lurid glare of the undaunted men and women, whom it environed. A plain statement of facts will be a picture of fearful truth, which faithful history will preserve in its darkest gallery. In the foreground all will recognize a familiar character, in himself a connecting link between the President and the border ruffian—less conspicuous for ability than for the exalted place he has occupied—who once sat in the seat where you now sit, sir; where once sat JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON; also, where once sat AARON BURR. I need not add the name of DAVID R. ATCHISON. You have not forgotten that, at the session of Congress immediately succeeding the Nebraska Bill, he came tardily to his duty here, and then, after a short time, disappeared. The secret has been long since disclosed. Like CATALINE, he stalked into this Chamber reeking with conspiracy—*immo in Senatum venit*—and then like CATALINE, he skulked away—*abiit, excessit evasit erupit*—to join and provoke the conspirators, who at a distance awaited their congenial chief. Under the influence of his malign presence the Crime ripened to its fatal fruits, while the similitude with CATALINE was again renewed in the sympathy, not even concealed, which he found in the very Senate itself, where, beyond even the Roman example, a Senator has not hesitated to appear as his open compurgator.

SUBJUGATION OF KANSAS BY THE SLAVERY PROPAGANDA.

And now, as I proceed to show the way in which this Territory was overrun and finally subjugated to Slavery, I desire to remove in advance all questions with regard to the authority on which I rely. The evidence is secondary; but it is the best which, in the nature of the case, can be had, and it is not less clear, direct and peremptory, than any by which we are assured of the campaigns in the Crimea, or the fall of Sebastopol. In its manifold mass, I confidently assert that it is such a body of evidence as the human mind is not able to resist. It is found in the concurring reports of the public press; in the letters of correspondents; in the testimony of travelers; and in the unaffected story to which I have listened from leading citizens, who, during this Winter, have "come flocking" from that distant Territory. It breaks forth in the irrepressible outcry, reaching us from Kansas, in truthful tones, which leave no ground of mistake. It addresses us in formal complaints, instinct with the indignation of a people determined to be free, and unimpeachable as the declarations of a murdered man on his dying bed against his murderer.

I begin with an admission from the President himself, in whose sight the people of Kansas have little favor. And yet, after arraigning the innocent emigrants from the North, he was constrained to declare that their conduct was "far from justifying the *illegal* and reprehensible counter-movement which ensued." Thus, by the reluctant admission of the Chief Magistrate, there was a counter-movement, at once illegal and reprehensible. I thank that President for teaching me these words; and I now put them in the front of this exposition, as in themselves a confession. Sir, this "illegal and reprehensible counter-movement" to [illegible] slavery has been boldly planned, through secret associations, by public men, and executed by armed force. It is the single fact, which you will vainly attempt to deny, but which in itself presents an essential wickedness that makes other public crimes seem like public virtues.

Here was an outrage at which the [illegible] of patriotism bolls. Though [illegible] unnecessary to develop, the [illegible] employed, were soon the [illegible] sensible.

This initiative was a [illegible] grand invasion of the [illegible] election of the first [illegible] the organic law, when [illegible] Missouri entered the Territory, [illegible] then General TAYLOR commanded [illegible] or than General JACKSON led [illegible] New-Orleans—larger far than our [illegible] on Bunker Hill. On they came, [illegible] with banners," organized in [illegible] companies, munitions, tents, and [illegible] marching upon a foreign foe, and [illegible] worthy eye-witness, whom I have [illegible] says of one locality:

"Regularly-organized bands of armed men from Missouri were encamped around [illegible] and in numbers strongly [illegible] them were three pieces [illegible] came with drums and fifes [illegible] colors were of the most [illegible] one man of their State."

Of another locality, he says:

"The Missourians came in large companies, some of them with organized bands, with arms in their hands, and with [illegible] for the expedition, marched [illegible] their work was done, returned [illegible]

Here was an outrage at which [illegible] unnecessary to develop, the [illegible] employed, were soon the [illegible] sensible.

This initiative was a [illegible] grand invasion of the [illegible] election of the first [illegible] the organic law, when [illegible] Missouri entered the Territory, [illegible] then General TAYLOR commanded [illegible] or than General JACKSON led [illegible] New-Orleans—larger far than our [illegible] on Bunker Hill. On they came, [illegible] with banners," organized in [illegible] companies, munitions, tents, and [illegible] marching upon a foreign foe, and [illegible] worthy eye-witness, whom I have [illegible] says of one locality:

"Regularly-organized bands of armed men from Missouri were encamped around [illegible] and in numbers strongly [illegible] them were three pieces [illegible] came with drums and fifes [illegible] colors were of the most [illegible] one man of their State."

Of another locality, he says:

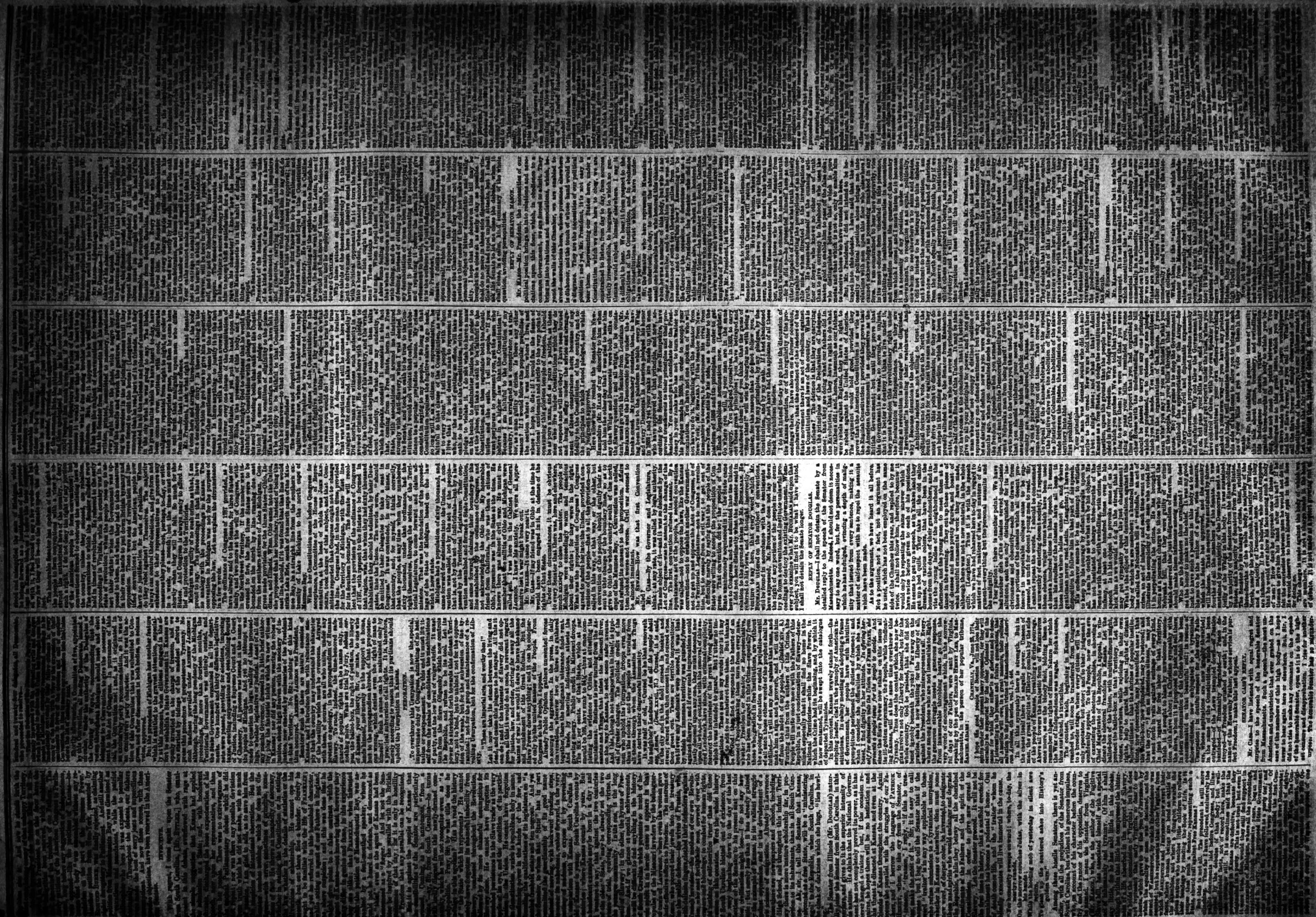
"The Missourians came in large companies, some of them with organized bands, with arms in their hands, and with [illegible] for the expedition, marched [illegible] their work was done, returned [illegible]

With this force they [illegible] day. In some places, by intimidation, [illegible] elections; in others, by violence, [illegible] own representatives; in others, by [illegible] horse from their [illegible] possession, where to exercise a [illegible] tion, and then, by a [illegible] usurpation, impose a [illegible] people of Kansas. These [illegible] legal of that Territory!

But it was not enough to [illegible] The election of a member of [illegible] the 2d of October, 1855, and [illegible] who had [illegible] [illegible] it. Another invasion, [illegible] came from Missouri, and [illegible] clandestine electoral [illegible]

At last, in the latter days of [illegible] a storm, long brewing, burst upon [illegible] devoted people. The [illegible] ted, and a Legislature [illegible] ceeded to carry out the [illegible] but the good people of the [illegible] dom, and submitted [illegible] no show of submission. Slavery, [illegible] nized by pretended law, was [illegible] tically an outlaw. To the [illegible] was hard to bear; and, like the [illegible] they raged, particularly against the [illegible] rance, already known by the [illegible] of his good cause. On this account [illegible] ed, in their peculiar language, [illegible] pose. The wickedness of [illegible] financed by the way in which it [illegible] of Kansas, by the name of Bowie-[illegible] one of the partisans of Slavery, [illegible] "law and order." Such an [illegible] aroused indignation and provoked [illegible] professors of "law and order," [illegible] or to escape; and, still further [illegible] irony of the name they assumed, called [illegible] of the murdered man, whose [illegible] rallied for his rescue. This [illegible] totally disregarded in its *chief* [illegible] became the arena for unprecedented [illegible]

The weak Governor, with no [illegible] servility to Slavery—whom the [illegible] official delinquency, had appointed [illegible] worthy, only of a well-balanced [illegible] frightened from his propriety, by [illegible] he invoked the Territory. By [illegible] ed the President. The Territory [illegible] spond to his senseless appeal. The [illegible] dumb; but the proclamation [illegible] throughout the border counties of [illegible] Platte, Clay, Carlisle, Saline, Howard, [illegible] forces, each of them constituted a [illegible] company, recruited from the [illegible] armed with weapons which [illegible] known as the "Sharp-shooter rifle," [illegible] court officer as Commissary General, [illegible] nations, and another Missouri officer, [illegible] in-Chief; with two wagon-loads of [illegible] ing to Missouri, drawn by six mules, from [illegible] senal at Jefferson City; with seven pieces of [illegible] tion, belonging to the United States, [illegible] arsenal at Liberty; and this [illegible] amounting to at least 1,500 men, [illegible] threats, with cocks, and with whisky, [illegible] brethren, and encamped in large parts [illegible] as ever against the doomed town of [illegible] which was now threatened [illegible] With these invaders was the Governor [illegible] this act, levied war upon the people [illegible] protect. In camp with him was the [illegible] Cataline of the conspiracy, while by his [illegible] the docile Chief Justice and the docile [illegible] But this is not the first instance in which [illegible] Governor has found tools where he [illegible] found justice. In the great impeachment of [illegible] WARREN HASTINGS, the British orator, by [illegible] was conducted, exclaims, in words [illegible] ble to the mischief I now arraign, "Head [illegible] Chief Justice, the tamest and [illegible] Justice, who waited on him like a [illegible] Thus was the invasion countenanced by [illegible] should have stood in the breach [illegible] more than a week it continued, while [illegible] flict seemed imminent. I do not dwell [illegible] heroism by which it was encountered, or the [illegible] retreat to which it was compelled; for that is [illegible] necessary to exhibit the Crime which you [illegible] Judge. But I cannot forbear to add other [illegible] al features, furnished in the letter of a [illegible] written at the time, who now and [illegible] was a part of [illegible] what he describes:

"Our citizens have been shot at, and in one [illegible] murdered, our houses invaded, provisions burnt, corn and other provisions plundered, stock driven off, all communication cut off between us and the States, wagons on the way to us with provisions stopped and plundered, and two of our citizens taken prisoners, and we in hourly expectation of attack. Nearly every man here is under arms for defence. Fortifications have been thrown up, and we watch after night and day. The roads are full of armed men, and the tramp of armed men [illegible] through our streets, *families living with their trunks packed ready for flight.* Day before yesterday, [illegible] part of cannon was heard at our [illegible] direction of Lecompton. Last Thursday one of our neighbors—one of the most [illegible] of men, from Ohio—was [illegible] Over two men are [illegible] As yet, we are [illegible] those on our side. *No blood of [illegible] shall be upon our hands.* We stand and are ready to act promptly in the defence of our homes and lives."

But the catalogue is not yet complete. On the 15th of December, when the people assembled to vote on the Constitution then submitted for adoption—only a few days after the Treaty of Peace between the Governor on the one side and the town of Lawrence on the other—another irruption was made into this unhappy Territory. It was made into this unhappy Territory. With these invaders was the Governor [illegible] this act, levied war upon the people [illegible] protect. In camp with him was the [illegible] Cataline of the conspiracy, while by his [illegible] the docile Chief Justice and the docile [illegible] But this is not the first instance in which [illegible] Governor has found tools where he [illegible] found justice. In the great impeachment of [illegible] WARREN HASTINGS, the British orator, by [illegible] was conducted, exclaims, in words [illegible] ble to the mischief I now arraign, "Head [illegible] Chief Justice